THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

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SOME IMPROVEMENT BRIGHTENS UNEVEN BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Better Conditions Where Natural Resources Are Being Developed

PURCHASING POWER UP

Retail Sales Improved in Many Lines and More Money Available For Investment in Industry

In contrast with the marked down swing of business in the United States, in nearly all lines, there are certain phases of the Canadian commercial and industrial situation in which a moderate improvement has taken place. At the same time a considerable degree of uncertainty exists, and certain branches of industry still find conditions extremely difficult.

Substantiating in a concrete way the statement that some phases of business have improved are such factors as car loadings, railroad earnings, business failures, etc. Car loadings last week showed an increase of 5,392 cars, or 10 per cent. over the previous week, the gain being shared by both eastern and western districts. The cumulative total for the year to date is approximately 100,000 cars ahead of the same period last year. Railroad earnings this year to date exceed those of last year by $3,266.085. The number of failures for the first quarter of the year was 785 against 1,032 and 1,094 during the first quarters of the last two years. May failures as well as liabilities are far below those of last May. The figures were 162 and $3,524,146 as against 262 and $4,622,960. The reduction of $14,000,000 in the national debt during May is a healthy sign. Resulting largely from increased income tax returns, it infers a larger national income, no change having been made in the tax rate.

Grain Outlook Better

Reports on Canadian grain afford probably the greatest degree of assurance. The merchantable quantity of last year's crops is far in excess of that of the previous year, in nearly all cases. More than 454,000,000 bushels of the wheat crop is merchantable as against 389,000,000 the previous year, and prices are improving. Last year's merchantable yield of oats was 535,000,000 against 452,000,000 the previous year. The barley figures were 72,000,000 and 68,000,000. According to data given out by the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service, the net value to farmers of last year's wheat crop, in the West alone, between Sept. 1 and April 30, is more than $44,000,000 greater than the value of the previous crop. The crop forecast which has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, is of infinite significance to Canada. It foreshadows a wheat yield in the United States 93,000,000 bushels lower than that of last year. In conjunction with this is a special crop report stating that crop conditions are worse than at any corresponding time in the past twelve years. This means that the United States will probably be a large importer of Canadian wheat this year and also that prices will be higher, if present conditions continue.

Getting the Business

Turning from statistical data to the actual experience of some of the representative Canadian firms in the various fields of business and industry, further light is thrown on the business situation. The production schedule of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, for example, calls for the manufacture in 1924 of 100,000 cars, according to company officials. This is 45,000 more than in any previous year. The Canadian General Electric Company is erecting a $350,000 addition to the plant at Peterborough, and a prominent official of the firm states that the upward trend in electrical equipment and automotive

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Canadian Conditions

Car Loadings—Year to date—			
	1923	1924	
	1,067,038	1,166,977	+ 9.4%
Building—Five Months—			
	1923	1924	
	$49,925,237	$38,988,062	—21.9%
Bank Clearings—Five Months—			
	1923	1924	
	$5,983,250,650	$6,146,469,440	+ 2.8%
Grain Movement—Receipts to date—			
	1922 crop	1923 crop	
	296,133,050	370,100,463	+24.9%
Savings Deposits—Chartered Banks—			
	1923	1924	
	$1,227,253,431	$1,211,504,684	— 1.3%
Current Loans—By Banks—			
	1923	1924	
	$1,087,969,788	$1,005,425,951	— 7.6%
Net Dominion Debt—			
	1923	1924	
	$2,406,399,510	$2,385,263,512	— 0.8%
Railway Earnings—Five Months—			
	1923	1924	
C.P.R.	$63,734,000	$67,406,000	+ 5.7%
C.N.R.	95,592,406	95,186,491	— 0.4%
Balance of Trade—Twelve Months—			
	1923	1924	
Exp.	$945,295,837	$1,058,553,297	+11.9%
Imp.	802,579,244	893,335,491	+11.3%
Bal.	142,716,593	165,217,806	+15.7%

Looking for Leadership

The two institutions to which Canada should look for leadership are the Bankers' and the Manufacturers' Associations. For a long time these two important institutions have carried on their domestic affairs, their internal affairs, with satisfaction to the members; but in their wider and important spheres of official relations with the public and in the matter of business leadership they have been, to say the least, unfortunate. The manufacturers who are dependent upon a protective tariff for their existence and progress have, during the past ten or fifteen years, been setting one important class after another against them—labor unions, farmers, wholesale and retail trade and the press.

When Sir Joseph Flavelle assumed the chairmanship of the Bank of Commerce, succeeding the late Sir Edmund Walker, for the purpose of directing the policies of that great institution, and when Mr. Neill, vice-president of the Bankers' Association, gave evidence before the banking committee at Ottawa, it was realized throughout the country that a new note and a wiser leadership had arisen.

Last week the Canadian Manufacturers' Association elected as its senior officers three men who have been strongly opposed to this suicidal policy, and as a result it is expected there should be a marked change in the attitude of the association.

The new president, Colonel Arthur Hatch, Hamilton, took a stand three years ago against the element in the association which was persistently attacking the farmers, and in the few remarks he made on his election to office last week he emphasized the importance of the association getting back on good terms with and making itself understood by the farmers, the workers and the distributors.

J. H. Fortier, Quebec, the new first vice-president, speaking on the tariff, expressed similar views, while the second vice-president, John M. Taylor, Guelph, has for years been an outstanding opponent of the group in the association that was making the manufacturers unpopular and bringing them into disrepute. He is one of the oldest members, was for many years active on the executive and various committees but in the last few years has been out of sympathy with the dominating element and has not been attending the meetings. His election was generally a surprise to the old element, and is the result of a meeting of a number of the leading Ontario manufacturers held last autumn in connection with another matter at which unanimous disapproval was expressed with the way affairs were being conducted by the association. A similar movement is under way among the larger manufacturers in Montreal.

THE C. G. E. HAS BIG EQUIPMENT POWER ORDERS

D. C. Durland Representing American Interests in Canada

With extensive hydro power developments in different parts of the country, the Canadian General Electric Company and its subsidiary the Canadian Allis-Chalmers Company, are busy on heavy equipment, including turbines and generators; the Montreal works are particularly busy. Orders include a big generator for the Ontario Hydro at Chipawa and turbines and generators for the new Quebec Development Company, financed by the Duke and Price interests, running into large sums; other contracts in hand include equipment for the British Columbia Electric Company, the West Kootenay Power Company, the Canadian Niagara Power Company, the Wahnapitae Power Company, the Mond Nickel Company and the South Bay Power Company. Business in general industrial equipment and in household electrical fixtures is comparatively quiet.

The Canadian General Electric is playing, and willing, no doubt, to continue to play, an important part in the development of hydro power and the marketing and consumption of electricity in Canada. And to judge from the history of electricity up to the present time the industry may be expected to continue to expand with the growth of the country and the constantly extending use of "white coal" to supply the diminishing supply of fuel. Developments now under way will greatly increase the supply of power, perhaps create more than enough for present demands in some districts, but already in some parts of the country there are other projects like the St. Lawrence development in the air.

Representing the General Electric Company of the United States which has secured control of the Canadian General Electric, D. C. Durland, has been made a director of the Canadian company and has associated himself with the management in Toronto. Asked regarding the future of the company and the electrical industry in Canada, Mr. Durland told THE FINANCIAL POST that the fact that the G. E. Company had invested so largely in Canada should be the best answer of what was expected to take place in this country.

The iron and ore bounty of Ontario is starting activity. Considerable new work is starting along the P. A. D. railway while a diamond drill has been shipped into Sand Lake.

BIG MEN IN C. M. A. TAKING CONTROL OF PUBLIC POLICY

Realize Necessity for Winning Support for Industry

A LEADER NEEDED

Former President Cantley Says Those Controlling Association Suffering From Foot and Mouth Disease

Special Correspondence

MONTREAL.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association concluded after last week's issue had gone to press. Members will have received, and all other business men interested may obtain, copies of all the reports. The daily press has contained fairly complete accounts of the discussions, which were unfortunately all too brief, and some comments will be found elsewhere in this issue.

As a whole, the meeting was disappointing and unsatisfactory, but at the same time showed a hopeful awakening. There was an effort to break away from the domination of the group of small men who have—owing to the indifference of the larger members, busy with their private affairs—been playing small politics for a number of years using the Association to keep themselves in the public eye, and for other personal ends. As a former president, Mr. Cantley, said there has been too much Foot and Mouth Disease among the men who have been running the Association.

The most unsatisfactory feature was the failure of the head office management to realize, in preparing the programme, that it was "a gathering," as the new President put it, "of the National Council of Industry for Canada—a meeting of serious business men being called upon to deal wisely with serious national problems, possibly to make future industrial history for the Dominion. Many believe that Canada is at the parting of the ways and that her future policy depends more on the immediate leadership of the C.M.A. than any other factor. Here were assembled industrial leaders from the cities, towns and villages between Vancouver and Cape Breton, men who had traveled for days to be present that they might exchange views, get opinions of our ablest men and agree on some permanent policy on which they could build with a feeling of future stability—whether it be based on a tariff for protection, a tariff for revenue or complete free trade. The programme as drawn, however, permitted only

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The Budget Debate

Never has the tariff been a bigger problem in Canadian industry than at the present time. During the recent budget debate, as has already been pointed out by THE FINANCIAL POST, many of the addresses were above the average in regard to this important economic problem. It is to be regretted that space will not permit the reproduction of many of these addresses. Among the best, dealing in a broad, informing way with the business situation in Canada, was that of R. V. Le Sueur, member for West Lambton. This will be printed in full in THE FINANCIAL POST, the first of three instalments appearing in this issue on page 15.

$20,000,000 Merger of Montreal Tram Group

Light at Last for Shareholders in Robert's Montreal Companies When Aldred-Holt Group Back Mighty Holding Company—Montreal Tramways Control Passes In Deal—Bond Issue of $8,000,000 or More

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Investors in Montreal Tramways and Power stock have the imminent prospect of some dividend return at last. Formation of a gigantic holding company to acquire Montreal Tramways and Power Company, Quebec-New England Hydro Electric Corporation and Canadian Light and Power Company is the means by which the promise of dividends to them at last appears. Shareholders in the three companies mentioned will be asked in a few days to exchange their stock for stock in the new holding company. They will receive a certain amount of 6 per cent. preferred stock on which it is planned to pay dividends practically at once and also an amount of common stock should be put upon a dividend basis in a few years.

Capitalization of $20,000,000

Complete announcement of the plans and of the scheme for financing the maturing issue of Quebec-New England bonds due on July 2, will be made public in a few days. The controlling interest in the three companies mentioned has already been promised to the new holding corporation which is yet without a name but which will shortly be incorporated under Dominon charter with an authorized capitalization of $10,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock; $10,000,000 of common stock and probably $8,000,000 of bonds which will be issued to meet the Quebec-New England (old Montreal Public Service Corporation) maturity on July 1, to pay off all other indebtedness of the three companies except perhaps the recent issue of $8,000,000 of five year notes, and to balance up all inter-company indebtedness as well as providing working capital and capital for extensions.

An interesting arrangement in connection with the big deal that is now being worked out is that the entire organization will be leased for a long term of years to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Consolidated. This means that Montreal Power will operate the power plant of Canadian Light and Power; the distribution system of Quebec-New England and the entire street railway system in the city of Montreal for, as is well known, this street railway system is controlled through ownership of a majority of the outstanding stock and debentures by the Montreal Tramways and Power Company which is going into the merger.

One Gigantic System

Controlling interest in the new holding company will rest, it seems apparent now, with the Shawinigan Power group. This means that the entire gas and electric development and distribution system of the north shore of the St. Lawrence river from Quebec through Three Rivers to Montreal as well as the traction systems in these three cities will be under control of closely affiliated interests.

On the whole the arrangement should work out excellently for investors in the three companies going into the merger for they have had practically no return to date and at the moment little prospect of any return. In the case of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company which is owned by the same group who have controlled the three companies going into the merger the results to date have been very pleasing to shareholders. The company was taken over by the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, who are behind the present scheme, and their properties were merged with other Shawinigan properties to form the Quebec Power Company. This has proven a very successful merger judged by results during the short period it has been in existence.

The Companies in the Deal

The position of each individual company in the group may be summarized as follows:

Quebec-New England Hydro Electric Corporation is an organization

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C. M. A. Makes Most Serious Tactical Error in History

Invite Ministers of Finance and Railways to Dinner and Then Ignore Them

Members Generally Indignant Over Clique's Action and Assert it Will Prove Boomerang

Special Correspondence.

MONTREAL.—The two most serious questions with manufacturers today are Tariff and Transportation. The Cabinet Ministers who deal with these, Robb and Graham, were invited to the C.M.A. annual dinner here. They are both successful manufacturers themselves. They came in a most friendly spirit with carefully prepared speeches putting the Government side frankly before the manufacturers but beyond being given seats at the head table, they were completely ignored. No reference was made to their presence and after short speeches by the senior officers and some song and jazz performances—the latter entirely out of place in a gathering of such important business men—the proceedings were abruptly ended on the ground that there was a cabaret on in another room to which some of those present might want to go, while others who were sailing at noon next day might want time to pack.

The announcement created amazement and for a few seconds there was dead silence. The explanation was passed round privately that the Ministers did not want to speak. Many members gathered about them as they were leaving the dining room, learned the facts, realized what had happened, expressed intense indignation. The various explanations given by officials of the Association were regarded as so trivial that feeling ran high for a time. The excuses given seemed to confirm the view that a snub was intended as a means of formally expressing resentment over the recent tariff changes.

The genial Mr. Robb, who is undoubtedly the wisest and best friend the industries of Canada have in the present Government, was very much put out and frankly told General John A. Gunn, Toronto, and a group of Montreal manufacturers who were expressing their personal disappointment, that it was the greatest insult he had been subjected to since entering public life.

Finally, the general manager of the Association, Mr. Walsh, approached the Ministers as they were leaving for their train to officially explain that as the programme had been printed before the arrival of the Ministers and it had been arranged that only members of the Association should speak, they could

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BIG CARBON-BLACK CONCESSION COVERS A VAST OIL AREA

Embraces 216 Square Miles in Heart of Peace River Field

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The carbon-black concession granted to Canadian Petroleums, Limited, just north of Peace River Landing, including the petroleum rights in eight townships, covering an area 36 miles long and 8 miles wide, has been the subject of much interest, and many enquiries have been made relating thereto; the leases are 265 in number.

It is difficult to say just what the exact situation is, but undoubtedly the promoters, the main one being A. A. Rogers, are of the opinion that underlying this large area there is an important body of oil. If the production of carbon-black is to be carried on to any great extent it is necessary to secure natural gas rights over a very large area. In its production fully 95 per cent. of the natural gas is wasted. To be exact one hundred units of natural gas will produce less than five of carbon-black. Of course, the operation will pay.

It would seem, however, that the production of carbon-black is secondary only to the prospect of making a valuable oil "strike." Through the making of carbon-black the promoters pay expenses, and run the chance of striking oil. The latter is quite a gamble, but with capable men directing it, it seems to be worth while.

It is impossible to say just who are behind Canadian Petroleums, Limited, but as they, and others behind the promoters, have spent a large sum during the last 15 years, the interests behind must be of a substantial nature.

The Government regulations governing these operations appear to be quite strict, the leases of the location from which natural gas is to be obtained being "acquired under the provisions for the regulations for the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights, the property of the Crown approved by order-in-council dated January 19, 1914, or under the regulations for the issue of oil and gas permits and leases in the North-west Territories of Canada, approved by order-in-council dated February 11, 1921, or under any regulations made in amendment of or in substitution therefor."

Only large operators could afford to take a chance on this work, it being provided that the person getting a permit shall give evidence that within a year he has spent at least $15,000 on work in connection with a plant and that within the next year he shall have spent an additional $15,000 on one of the units of such plant.

ALBERTA MINERS REPORTED WAVERING

Non-arrival of Strike Funds Causing Spread of Discontent

From Our Own Correspondent.

CALGARY.—Non-arrival of strike relief from union headquarters at Indianapolis is rapidly spreading discontent among miners, notwithstanding efforts of district officials to persuade the men to continue idle rather than accept a 15 per cent. wage reduction.

In Drumheller district $1,000 has been received to buy food for the strikers and their families. A similar sum was sent to the Fernie miners, who returned it with scorn.

William Sherman, district president, boasts that the men intend to stand pat in demanding the Jacksonville agreement, but word from the various camps points conclusively to the fact that a break between the men and their organization is imminent.

The prospect is that the International will lose district 18 if the strike continues very much longer. In the meantime, the non-union mines continue work and are supplying all necessary requirements.

CANADA DID MOST OF HER FINANCING AT HOME IN 1923

Fear of Taxation Drives Many From Business Investment

DEMAND ECONOMY

Blue Sky Laws Vary in Different Provinces—Need For Uniform Legislation is Emphasized

By J. W. MITCHELL,

In his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Bond Dealers Association of Canada.

During the 12 months ended May 31, 1924, we have participated in the distribution of the huge total of $507,917,000 bonds, this being by far the largest total issued in this country in any post-war year. The most striking feature in this connection is that almost 89 per cent., or $451,900,000,, was absorbed within the borders of our own Dominion. In chronological order the outstanding transactions represented by this security business were the C.N.R. $22,500,000. Equipment issue of last July; the $200,000,000 Dominion of Canada Refunding Loan of October; the $40,000,000 Province of Ontario issue of November; the $50,000,000 C. N. R. equipment loan of January, 1924; and the C. P. R. $12,000,000 note issue of April last. The remaining bonds represented the usual issues of provincial, municipal, public utility, industrial, corporation and miscellaneous securities. We may well feel a pardonable pride in the fact that Canada's wealth enabled her to subscribe these great sums, as well as in our part, as association members, in the important responsibility of actually placing a very large proportion of the bonds. In our gratification over the distributing result we should, however, not overlook the full significance of certain aspects of these loans, especially the large amount of $349,000,000 representing Government, that is to say, federal, provincial or municipal borrowings. Speaking broadly, a large part of this $349,000,000 represents non-productive expenditure, so far as the creation of additional national wealth is concerned; on the other hand, it mainly represents the cost of supplying the public with Governmental services of various kinds. Small wonder, therefore, that during the past twelve months of generally unsatisfactory business there has arisen a universal demand for retrenchment and economy in all our governing bodies. It is undoubtedly the general conviction that deflation in the expense of the administration of government has not kept in step with deflation in the ordinary business activities of the nation.

Fear Heavy Taxation

Our distributing activities throughout the year bring us into contact with capital in all its varying amounts, from the humble purchaser of a hundred-dollar bond to the institution which buys in millions. It has been emphatically impressed upon us that the accumulated funds which enabled the above-mentioned

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TO DEVELOP N. S. OIL SHALES

YARMOUTH.—A large number of mining licenses have been taken out recently over an area of about 160 to 200 square miles in the vicinity of Yarmouth, covering oil shales. The indications in some places are that oil will be found in sufficient quantities to warrant careful investigations.

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British Empire Exhibition

CANADIANS visiting England for the British Empire Exhibition will find Travellers' Cheques a convenient means whereby to keep themselves supplied with money.

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Incorporated 1855
John R. Lamb,
General Manager.
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When Investing

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The Business Outlook

EMPLOYMENT IN QUEBEC SHOWING PROGRESS THERE

Trend Steadily Upward Since Beginning of 1922

While the trend of building and construction in the Province of Quebec during the early months of 1924 is definitely upward, the movement is seasonal and practically duplicates that of the corresponding months during the past two years. Building authorities expect a building program during the year similar in volume to that of last year.

The employment graph reflects the inherent soundness of, and the substantial progress made by this province. The trend has been steadily upward since the beginning of 1922, and the present position compares favorably with that of the other provinces. While more unemployment exists at the moment than at this time last year, the trend is in the right direction.

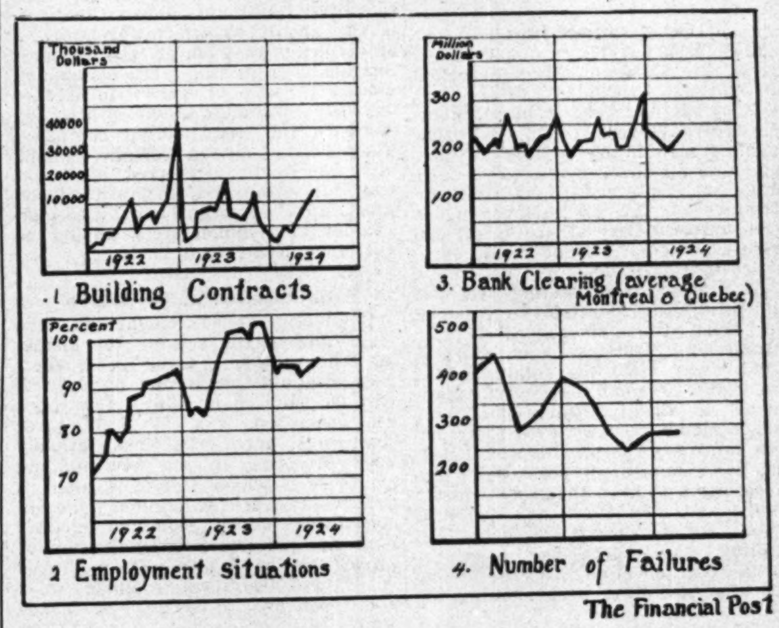
The graph representing bank clearings shows that the trend of business is sidewise, not much change taking place in either direction. The present position is almost identical with that at this time in 1922 and 1923.

The number of failures in Quebec has declined steadily for two years, and is now only slightly above the low point reached last September.

The state of retail and wholesale business in Quebec is fairly well represented by the group of graphs accompanying. Buying is still largely on an immediate requirement basis, except in a few lines such as motor cars and building materials, both of which lines are fairly active. Rural business is still suffering from unreasonable weather.

(Next week—Conditions in Ontario)

Business in Quebec



1 Building Contracts

3. Bank Clearing (average Montreal & Quebec)

2 Employment situations

4. Number of Failures

The Financial Post

The Position of Pulp and Paper

The accompanying charts taken collectively give a fairly accurate picture of conditions in the various branches of the Pulp and Paper industry at present, and of the progress made during the past two years. As shown in charts 1 and 3, expansion has continued steadily, with only temporary reactions during the period covered. Additional machinery has been added in a number of the mills, and the working capacity of several plants has been enlarged bringing Canadian output to a position only marginally below that of the United States.

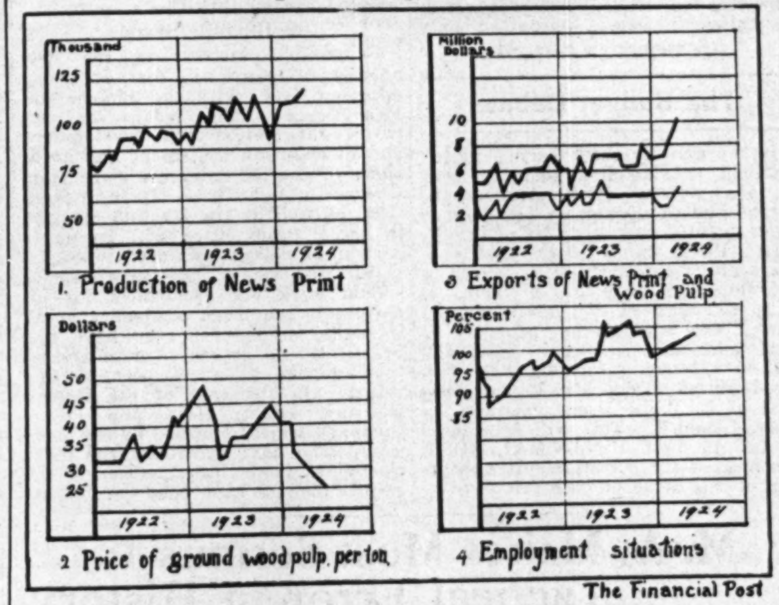
The employment graph shows steady improvement, and the present position is unequalled in any of the other manufacturing industries.

Graph 2, representing the price movement of ground wood pulp, indicates an unsatisfactory state of demand, a condition which has existed for some considerable time. An improvement, however, has recently taken place in the pulp market. At time of writing, demand is reported to be better, prices have risen somewhat and the outlook has improved materially.

The news-print market is in a healthier position at present than any of the markets for pulp and paper products. Prices of news-print have been well maintained and the general tone of the market is strong.

(Next week—Flour Milling Industry.)

Pulp and Paper Industry



1. Production of News Print

3 Exports of News Print and Wood Pulp

2 Price of ground wood pulp per ton

4 Employment situations

The Financial Post

MAIL ORDER HOUSES DOING BIG BUSINESS

Volume in May Much Higher Than Preceding Month and a Year Ago

The current survey of business in the United States published by the Department of Commerce at Washington contains a valuable analysis of fundamental business conditions there. Among the most important items which have any bearing upon the Canadian business situation were the following:

Sales of two large mail-order houses totaled $27,404,000 dollars in May of this year as compared with $33,836,000 in the preceding month and $29,261,000 a year ago. The price index of 25 industrial stocks, relative to 1913 as 100, remained unchanged from April at 183 and compares with 186 in May of last year. Stock transactions in May were fewer than in the previous month, and about 42 per cent. less than a year ago. A total of $305,740,000, representing an increase of about 4 per cent. over a year ago, will be paid to investors during the month of June in the form of dividends and interest. Dividend payments will amount to $64,840,000, and increase of 8 per cent. over June of last year. Savings deposits on May 1, were about 8 per cent. higher than a year ago. Capital stock of May incorporations aggregated $519,897,000 as against $528,857,000 in the previous month and $817,230,000 a year ago. New capital issues of corporations amounted to $625,919,000 as compared with $265,954,000 in the preceding month and $348,220,000 in May of last year. The gross debt of the Federal Government made a further decline during May, amounting to $21,545,000,000 on June 1, as against $22,631,000,000 a year ago.

Fewer Workers Going to the United States

ST. JOHN.—Some industrial progress in the province is reported. The Diamond Battery Co. of Canada will take over the former Ford factory at Glen Falls, near St. John, and about Sept. 1 will begin the manufacture of all kinds of storage batteries and dry cells, employing forty to fifty men. Work on the new creosoting plant for the Canada Creosote Company, at Newcastle, is being rapidly pushed and about five miles of track is being graded and laid. At West St. John the long idle sardine factory is being operated by Lewis Connors & Sons, and employs about one hundred and fifty people. While the general industrial situation in the province would bear improvement, it is noted that the migration of workingmen across the border is much smaller, according to the Maritime Merchant. This is in part due, of course, to the slowing down of industry in New England centres. The lure of high wages is not as much in evidence as as it was last year.

MIXED FARMING IS SOLVING THE WEST'S PROBLEM

Country Which Can Produce 900,000,000 Bushels Grain is Sound

Fundamentally Sound.—The three prairie provinces in 1923 produced 450,000,000 bushels of wheat and over 900,000,000 bushels of all grains. Any country with 2,000,000 population which can make such a showing must be fundamentally sound from the economic standpoint.

Buying Power—The value of all farm production of 1923 in the prairie provinces was over $575,000,000. To date 363,000,000 bushels of grain have reached the terminal elevators compared with 293,000,000 bushels last year. Over 50,000,000 bushels are in storage and large quantities are in farmers' hands. This represents buying power even though the farmers' margin of profit may be small and his prior obligations heavy.

The Adjustment.—The problem of the west is not one of fundamental production but one of adjusting production to world markets. It is one also of adjusting inflated values of the boom days on the books of land owners and speculators.

Premier Bracken of Manitoba points out that five-sixths of the prairie wheat crop is marketed in Europe. Foreign markets set the price. Rail transportation has doubled and water transportation has trebled since the war. Bacon and butter valued at $6,000 can be marketed for the same cost as $1,000 of wheat. The problem is to produce commodities which can be transported at low cost relative to value. Production costs are high largely because of costly labor. Western Canada cannot transport labor long distances and pay high wages for a short harvest season and then expect to compete with India and Australia in world wheat markets.

The answer is mixed farming—to feed the roughage of the crop to cattle, to employ labor the year around, to spread the farm income over the whole year to take care of the overhead expense and to ship dairy products and meat products to the consuming market in place of such a large volume of wheat.

The Outlook.—Therefore, one of the most healthy indications in Western Canada to-day is that there is a reduction of about 25 per cent. in wheat in Manitoba with a like increase in corn, sweet clover and other fodder crops and coarse grains. The same change is evident on a smaller scale in Saskatchewan. The farmers are definitely going in for mixed crops and stock farming. Western Canada is working out the solution of its own problems.

LOSING THE BRITISH MARKET FOR BUTTER

Cannot Compete With Higher Quality Product Exported by New Zealand

In contrast with the decline in exports of Canadian butter to Great Britain due, apparently, to the increasing preference for the product of certain other countries, our shipments to the United States have shown a gratifying increase. Last year we sold the States more than six million pounds in comparison with an average of less than half that amount during the two previous years.

There are probably two reasons why butter from New Zealand has a temporary advantage over Canadian butter. In the first place, the year-round grass of New Zealand seems preferable to the present fodder used in Canada during the winter months. It is not improbable that this is a matter which can be improved. A second factor in the situation, and one which some consider more important is the nature of the productive process. Distance makes it difficult in most parts of Canada to assemble the cream from the farms as frequently as is the custom in some countries. Consequently the older cream often reaches too high a state of fermentation when it reaches the creamery and requires a liming treatment to "bring it back." While this problem is a difficult one to deal with, certain of the western provinces require cream to be graded, and a better price is paid for the best grade of cream. In this way certain sections of the West have succeeded in raising the quality of their butter very materially.

That our butter is favorably received in the American market is due to the fact that it is produced in precisely the same way as is the United States product, since the same difficulties have to be met there as here. It would therefore appear that Canadian butter exporters are faced with the option of changing the productive process to the extent of requiring the grading of cream, or, on the other hand, of pushing their product in the United States market and more or less disregarding European tastes in this respect. It is a favorable sign that some of our butter is still highly regarded in the British market, as evidenced by the fact that a fairly large quantity is still being sold there, for the most part, presumably, butter from Western Canada. During the year ending March last, our butter exports to the United Kingdom totaled more than 4,371,000 pounds, a by no means insignificant quantity, but the previous year's sales amounted to more than 17,000,000 pounds. Whether or not we decide to modify our methods of production will ultimately depend on our judgment as to the relative importance of the American and the British markets.

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SYDNEY.—Because they persisted in loading "dirty coal" forty miners of Florence colliery, Sydney Mines, have been suspended by Besco officials on the ground that it is hard enough to sell genuine coal without the further handicap of stone.

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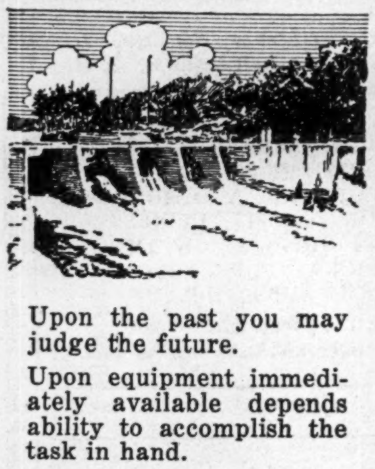

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U.S. COMPETITION IN ENGLAND HITS CANADIAN FLOUR

Our Flour Exports Increase But Not to Europe

THE DAWES REPORT

Action in Reparations Big Factor in Stabilization of Export Market For Canadian Flour

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—To say that on the export situation depends the future of the Canadian flour market is to state the obvious. To say that on the action taken on the Dawes Reparation Report depends the development of the export trade to Europe and the United Kingdom is to state what is the belief of those who are intimately in touch with the situation. Financial conditions of the central European countries have been so chaotic, little purchasing of Canadian flour has resulted from this quarter. It is evident to anyone who has been studying the market that when this unfortunate and demoralized state of affairs is remedied Canadian flour exports will show marked improvement. The one thing that apparently will stabilize the monetary condition of these countries is adoption of measures recommended by the Dawes Report, which if it were to be followed out to-morrow would immediately benefit Canada to the extent of several millions of dollars. The establishing of confidence, that is now entirely lacking, would alone prove of inestimable value to the Canadian miller.

Less Flour to Britain

During the first eight months of the present grain year, Sept. 1, to April 30, exports of Canadian flour to Great Britain showed a decrease of 700,000 barrels from last year, due chiefly to the cheapness with which the United States has been able to handle Canadian wheat. Ocean rates from the port of New York are 18-19 cents per hundredweight as against 21-22 cents from Montreal. It would seem then that the Canadian miller would be well advised to ship via the American port, but such is not the case, for the transportation rates from Canadian centres to New York have been raised to prohibitive levels. Under these circumstances the miller on this side of the border is up against it no matter what he does. If he ships via Montreal his water rate is higher than the American and if he ships via the States his land rate makes the total transportation costs even greater than from the Canadian port.

Millers in Canada, it would seem to one analyzing the situation, cannot stand the pressure of competition from U.S. millers who can so cheaply take Canadian wheat right off our own farms, mill it in bond at Buffalo and send over to the United Kingdom. No less than 3,000,000 barrels of flour have already been milled at Buffalo this year, which means that over $1,500,000 that should have been paid to Canadian labor went to U.S. workers. This business could easily have been handled by some of our Canadian mills that are only working part time or no time at all. The Lenora Mills at Lachine have not turned a wheel in five years.

Our Wheat Is Being Mixed

There is another unfortunate feature in connection with this American milling of Canadian wheat. Flour from the Dominion has a world-wide reputation for very best quality and when our good wheat is mixed with inferior goods at the Buffalo mills Canada is losing that reputation. Canadian millers object to the assistance being given their U.S. competitors which enables the latter to mill Canadian wheat at ten cents per barrel less than Canadians can do it themselves. Ten cents per barrel means profit or loss to a miller and when he is beaten ten cents right at the start by his American competitor it naturally nettles him, especially when he believes the cure lies within the reach of some of his own countrymen.

Millers Must Meet Costs

The keynote of the future export flour trade would appear to be COSTS. And unless millers in the Dominion are able to compete with the States, their only potential competitors, the situation will not grow much brighter.

It has been said that Canada is stealing the export trade of the States When actual figures are gone into this does not seem to be the case, especially with regard to the Oriental market. Exports from Canada to China during the first seven months of the trade year totalled but 417,675 barrels, as against 3,000,983 barrels in the same period by the United States. To further substantiate this statement we quote Canada's exports to Hong Kong for the same period of 286,088 barrels, compared to 1,014,978 barrels exported by the States. Therefore Canada can not yet be considered a serious competitor of the States on these markets at any rate.

Despite the decline in exports to Europe, there has been some increase in Canadian flour exports to all countries, the figures being the same as the decrease in exports to the United Kingdom, i.e. 700,000 barrels for the eight months to date. Exports to other countries than the U.K. therefore have increased 1,400,000 barrels since the first of September when the companies began their fiscal year. This business has been done at higher prices than a year ago and there is more profit to show on this than on domestic trade, as against last year's losses on both the overseas and domestic business. With regard to the domestic trade, this end of the business is expected to be as good as in the average year, but the only thing that will improve our home demand is an increase in population. Already the average Canadian consumes more cereals in a year than perhaps any other citizen in the world. It is estimated that the average consumption of flour in Canada is a barrel per person per year. This rate can hardly be increased and therefore the one factor that will further stimulate our home demand for flour is a great influx of immigants.

DECIDE FATE OF CROW'S NEST RATE AFTER AN INQUIRY

Railways and West to be Heard Before Government Acts on Matter

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—It is announced that both the railways and the West will be heard before the Government comes to a decision on the question as to whether or not the full effect of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will be permitted to come into operation early next month. This will mean a series of hearings, but they cannot last very long, for a decision must be reached by the Government before July 6.

Both railways have protested strongly against the giving of full effect to the agreement, one of the grounds being that operating expenses are much higher than they were before the war, the increase in freight rates not having nearly counterbalanced them. They also contend that much confusion will result if the Crow's Nest rates are restored on the 13 or 14 commodities moving westward. Many things that the West used to get entirely from the East 25 years ago, are now very largely drawn from the further West, and it is contended that these new sources of supply should receive as much consideration in rates as any other part.

Other portions of the country are also demanding rate reductions and the Government cannot afford to ignore them. So it has been decided that the only practical way out is to permit every one to state his case. There is bound to be much confusion in rates if the act goes into effect, says the Canadian Railway Association.

Canadian National Railways Western section showed an operating loss in 1923 of $2,020,709.52. The Central Region, Ontario and Quebec, showed an operating profit of $18,687,610.22. The loss on Western lines can be directly attributed to the enforcement in 1922 of the Crow's Nest Pass grain rates from prairie provinces to the lake head; the reduction which followed in grain export rates to Vancouver, together with the revision of rates on account of British Columbia.

Change Favors West

Canadian Pacific returns are even more striking. The Railway Commissioners issued rate revision orders for Western Canada in 1914 and for Eastern Canada in 1916. The Board achieved a fair measure of equalization as shown by 1917 C.P.R. figures of .702 of a cent per ton per mile in the West and .695 on Eastern lines. Various increases and decreases followed until the Crow's Nest Act on grain became effective and the 1923 figures show Western lines per ton miles .818 of a cent and Eastern lines 1.138 cents per ton per mile.

Operating ratio in 1917 was 69.46 per cent. and in 1923 it was 80.80 per cent. Any further rate reductions resulting from the enforcement of the balance of the Crow's Nest Act can, of course, only increase the disparity in favor of the Prairie lines as against other sections of the Dominion.

A few of the inconsistencies resulting from the application are shown below:

Since 1914 rates from all points in Ontario and Quebec west of and including Montreal to points west of the Great Lakes, have been the same. For instance, the fifth class carload rate all rail to-day from Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg is $1.14 per 100 lbs. Under the Act the rate from Toronto on fifth class commodities enumerated becomes 74 cents per 100 lbs., from Peterboro .76 cents, and from Montreal 79½ cents, a condition that neither Montreal nor Peterboro is likely to submit to without protest. The fifth class rate to-day is the same from Montreal and Toronto to Edmonton and Calgary, but under the provisions of the Act, Toronto to Calgary fifth alone becomes $1.39½; while Edmonton will pay $1.66 for the same service. Similar disparities against Edmonton will persist from all other Eastern points, including Fort William and Port Arthur. A difference of only 13 cents in the fifth class rate exists to-day from Eastern Canada to Regina and Saskatoon. This difference under the Crow's Nest Act becomes 24 cents per 100 lbs. in favor of Regina.

Substantial reductions from Eastern Canada will be made on apples and green fruits to prairie destinations, but no reductions are called from British Columbia, which has practically supplanted Eastern Canada as a point of supply for the prairies.

Large reductions are called for under the Act on coal oil from Fort William and Eastern Canada refineries, but no reductions are to be made on gasoline. The sources of Western Canada's supply of all petroleum products, however, are the recently established refineries at Regina, Calgary, and Vancouver, from which points the Act does not apply.

Hundreds of other rate inconsistencies will be called into existence by the application of the Act of 1898. It needs no prophetic vision to see trouble ahead for all concerned.

FOREIGN TRADE

THE banks are a necessary factor in the development of Canadian business with other nations—as necessary, in fact, as the ships which carry the goods.

The banks finance Canada's export and import trade, and conduct all the various transactions attendant upon the settlement of business matters abroad. They are constantly acquiring information as to markets, transportation facilities and credit conditions for the benefit of their customers.

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DRY WEATHER HAS HIT SOUTH ALBERTA

Area Outside Irrigation Belt Suffers From Lack of Moisture

From Our Own Correspondent.

LETHBRIDGE. — Continued dry weather is retarding the growth of cereal crops throughout Southern Alberta and farmers are anxiously looking for rain. Grain seeded early is now covering the ground and growth is normal. A series of showers has helped crop conditions appreciably, but a soaking rain is what is needed to bring on good growth. Grasshoppers have made their appearance in the Barnwell, Milk River, Foremost and Warner districts, but the situation is well in hand, the government co-operating with the farmers in combating the pest.

Irrigation farmers are happy that they can spread water from the ditches over their land. Wheat fields are now being irrigated and they are responding to the application. Settlers for the Lethbridge Northern tract continue to arrive from Europe showing eagerness to get onto the land. Upwards of 3,000 acres of additional crops on the Lethbridge Northern have been seeded by settlers who have arrived this spring from England and Holland. They are all making good, being particularly interested in the sugar beet industry being introduced here.

The C. P. R. announcement that it would build the Kipp extension through the heart of the Lethbridge Northern irrigation district met with general satisfaction here. Farmers in the district are delighted and officials predict an early colonization of the tract now that railway facilities are assured. Twenty miles of branch line will be built. It is expected that a start will be made about June 15.

CAN. COAL FIGURES SHOW LARGE INCREASE

Output and Import Statistics for March About 15% Above 5-Year Average

Canadian coal statistics for the month of March, the last figures available, represent a substantial increase over previous months both in respect to production and also imports. The Canadian output during the month was 1,537,000 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous month, and 15 per cent. above the average March tonnage for the five preceding years. Nova Scotia mines were responsible for the increase, while a decline took place in the other producing areas. A larger quantity was exported than during February, but a smaller tonnage than the March average for five years.

Canadian coal importations during March also showed an increase. In comparison with January figures, 36 per cent. more was brought in, and 4 per cent. more than the five year average.

These figures indicate that a considerably larger tonnage of coal was made available for consumption in Canada during March than for some time. The increase over the preceding month was almost 25 per cent. and was 21 per cent. greater than the five year average. This brings the coal made available for consumption in Canada during the quarter to a much larger total than the five year average for the first quarter of the year. The Canadian consumption of coal has shown a fairly steady increase during recent years, and according to present indications the increase will be well maintained during the present year. The total tonnage made available for consumption last year was 38,000,000 tons and for the year before, 27,000,000. It is a favorable feature of the situation that an increasing proportion of the annual total is being produced from our own mines.

CANADIAN MAKES GOOD

Percy H. Willmott, son of the late John Willmott, of Milton, Ontario, has become president of the Agricultural Insurance Co., of Watertown, N.Y., with a capital of $8,000,000 Mr. Willmott twenty-five years ago entered the employment of the company as a stenographer.

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News and Views for Investors

CANADIAN WESTERN GAS CO.

Canadian Western Natural Gas and Power, Calgary, have made plans for the purchase of 38 miles of 10-inch pipe, the drilling of another well and the building of connecting lines, involving an expenditure of $750,000.

TUCKETTS

The smuggling of cigarettes into Canada, now on a large scale, would greatly diminish if there was a reduction in the excise on cigarettes of $7.50 a thousand. This view was expressed at the annual meeting of Tucketts at Hamilton. Shareholders seemed pleased with the report for the past year, which showed a material increase in earnings.

LOEW'S TORONTO

Earnings of Loew's, Toronto, are showing an improvement over a year ago. This has been pretty much a general condition in the theatrical business this year. It was decided at the recent annual meeting to make a payment on the preferred; early action on the disbursement is expected. On June 1 the company reduced its bonded indebtedness by $43,000.

LIST NEW JERSEY UTILITY

There are prospects that common shares of Public Service Corp., of New Jersey, will be listed at Montreal. The issue comprises 600,000 no-par-value shares upon which dividends have been paid uninterruptedly since 1907, the current rate being $4. There already exists quite a Canadian interest in the issue owing to the activity of some brokers who recommended it to their clients.

CANADA CEMENT

Canada Cement provided a surprise during the week with an overnight break of four points, one point of which was shortly afterwards recovered. The reason advanced is that the cut in cement prices a short time ago had just become general knowledge. However, this is expected to have small effect on the company's earnings. There is also a report that interests having an advance knowledge of the cut have gone short in the market.

TWIN CITY

The directors of Twin City have done the expected and cut the half-yearly dividends from $3 to $2 per share. Earnings have only justified the lower payment for some time, and there have been those who criticized the company for maintaining the higher rate. The market has discounted the cut in disbursements by a 19 point drop to 50, after which it made a slight recovery. An appraisal of the company's assets, which has been going on for some time, has not yet been concluded.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC

The announcement that the differences between eastern and western interests in Winnipeg Electric have come to an agreement has resulted in a slight improvement in the stock. Earnings are down materially, as are operating costs, though fixed charges are higher, making the decrease in costs about 50 per cent. of the decrease in earnings. This means that the net divisional income for the twelve months ending April 1 was $633,198, or $91,313 below the previous year.

DOMINION ALLOY STEEL

Work of preparing the site for the plant of Dominion Alloy Steel, at Sarnia, is being pushed ahead. Sewers, watermains and spur lines are being constructed. The end of the week should see the watermains finished and then foundation work should be under way.

The plant will be put up in three units, the first being a sheet mill. The company says there is a normal consumption of 100,000 tons of sheets per year, with over 50 per cent. coming from the U. S. The unit will have a capacity of 30 to 36 thousand tons.

CONSUMERS GAS

It is not regarded as at all probable that the announcement by the Ontario Hydro Commission as to a reduction of service charges on electricity will find reflection in the policy of the Consumers Gas Company. This whole matter has been very carefully considered by the Consumers Company, and the general manager, Arthur Hewitt, declares that the service charge is the only equitable basis for a fair distribution of the actual cost of service. Investigations of the company have indicated that the service cost in Toronto is really 60 cents, and the 50 cents charge being imposed is regarded as quite reasonable. The argument in favor of the service charge is that there are two costs in service of this kind: one for the gas supply and the other for installing the necessary connections and equipment. Therefore, without a service charge the citizen using gas in reasonable volume is, in reality, paying a portion of the cost of providing service to another citizen who uses only a small amount of gas. The piping, meters, equipment, etc., are just as much a part of the service as the actual gas itself, and the theory of the service charge is that the householder using little or no gas should still pay for the cost of having the service.

BROMPTON

Brompton broke during the week to as low as 29 on fairly heavy selling, suspected in some quarters to be by short interests. There is a feeling already that no dividend disbursement is to be expected although the company could pay if it so desired, but prefers to husband its funds in face of the present uncertain outlook.

TORONTO RAILS

As the time for the hearing of the Toronto Railway case by the Privy Council draws near, the public interest in the stock continues to develop. Buying has pushed the price up materially. The street seems satisfied that par or better will be ultimately paid shareholders. The big element of doubt is just when the company will get around to making a distribution to shareholders.

ALGOMA STEEL

The open hearth shops of the Algoma Steel Corporation have finished making steel and closed down, following the closing down of the rail mill and two of the blast furnaces. The 18-inch and 12-inch merchant mills will continue to operate for some time yet. An additional 500 men will be laid off, making a total laid off in the last few days of 1,000. There were 2,800 men employed when the plant was running full capacity.

DULUTH SUPERIOR

Supporters of Duluth Superior have done the company a good turn by forcing Duluth authorities to take action on the question of jitney competition, and as a result a plebiscite on the matter is to be taken next week. If the vote is favorable to the company it will mean the restriction of their competitors, and if not it will bring matters to a head and the matter of a fare increase will likely be taken up with the state commission.

DETROIT UNITED

Further doubts are held as to whether Detroit United dividend will be paid. At the present market price of 32½, the stock yields 18 per cent. The break during the week was from 41, while the year's high was 72½, which means that the break has totalled 40 points. There has been a feeling for some time that the dividend might be cut, but the feeling now is even more extreme, many figuring that disbursements may be dropped altogether.

LYALL CONSTRUCTION

Following a rather hot time at the recent annual meeting, some of the minority shareholders of P. Lyall and Sons Construction Company are reported to be organizing. Disappointment at the company's financial reports of the past few years is said to be behind the movement, which to date has not developed to important proportions.

Lyall stock has been selling at very low levels for many months; in fact it has never fully recovered from serious slump that followed the breaking of the bubble when it was found that a new engine the company was expected to produce had failed to pan out.

There is little demand for the stock and a couple of large blocks that were marketed by estates last year were not readily absorbed, driving the market down to very low levels.

CANADIAN ELECTED

At the annual meeting of the national association of real estate boards in Washington, last week, the executive officers of the coming year were elected. Among the vice-presidents is J. J. Leddy, of Ottawa. Another Canadian, W. H. Gardiner, Winnipeg, is a director of the association, his term expiring in December, 1926.

ALGOMA CENTRAL

The summer work on the line will be rather heavier than usual. In addition to the regular tie renewals and ditching programme, it is proposed to put in 50,000 new tie plates on the southern end of the line on heavy curves, to put in a new siding at Frater station, and to build two section houses and six small houses for sectionmen. It is also proposed to fill the last open timber trestle.

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC

Cape Breton Electric Company stated recently that the company was not in a position to finance any extensive programme this year, but would co-operate as far as possible with the city in regard to paving the streets. The work proposed by the city would involve the expenditure of approximately $80,000 by the company, an amount which it was impossible for the company to raise at this time.

CHEAP MONEY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE IN MARKET

Brokers Think Canadian Funds in New York Are Looking For Better Yield

PRICES STRENGTHEN

Gotham List Quite Strong But Some Brokers do Not Think Whole Readjustment Reflected

Trading on the Canadian exchanges is better. At first it looked liked a reflection of the upward swing in New York, but indications are not wanting that buying orders are from across the line or for Canadians with idle funds that they have been employing in the United States. New York is flooded with cheap money. That seems to be the explanation. Call money broke to 2 and as low as 1¾ per cent. with vast sums remaining idle, even at such a ridiculous rate. This drove the funds to the stock market and the fairly good investment issues and the rails faced considerable buying. Several of the better issues on the Canadian exchanges evidently looked good for it was not long before the market developed considerable buying.

Brokers cannot see that the present movement is a definite trend. They cannot see anything to warrant such and for this reason are quite positive that the buying is just to keep the idle funds working during the cheap money period. They state that many Canadians were maintaining funds in New York for call loans and they believe that considerable of that money will now return home.

The cheaper funds will not affect the interest rate on Canadians dealing in Canadian issues on margin. However, it may help Canadians buying U. S. stocks through Canadian brokers. The prevailing rate on these funds is lower than the rate on Canadian issues. The latter averages from 6 to 7 per cent. New York rate varies from time to time and of late has been a fraction under six per cent. Funds for margin account are usually required for 30, 60 or 90 days and for this reason, call loans cannot be used.

Prior to the activity, which just made its appearance on the market on Wednesday, the Canadian lists were quiet as usual. The table attached below indicates this. Opinion is divided as to whether or not the majority of the readjustment has been reflected. The reason is that it is hard to believe signs that might give this impression, as one broker put it. He pointed out that there are always temporary movements in another direction to break a market trend, whether it be moving up or down. Hayden and Stone seem to entertain somewhat similar ideas for they say they cannot see signs as yet to indicate any prolonged upward movement. Their conclusion is that what is needed is a further readjustment between cost and price such as to produce tangible evidence of earning power. The trend of Canadian stocks for the week is shown below:

	Gains	Losses	Unch.	Total
Banks	4	1	6	11
Paper	0	7	5	12
Steel	1	6	12	19
Milling	3	0	9	12
Utilities	4	3	7	14
Tractions . ..	3	3	7	13
Textiles	3	0	10	13
Ind. etc.	5	8	62	75
	23	28	118	169

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company reports ore receipts at Trail smelter for the period May 22 to May 31, amounting to 12,326 tons, and for the year to date 192,032 tons.

Public Utility Earnings

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

April, 1924	1924	1923	Increase
Gross earn.	$2,239,842	$2,005,199	$234,643
Oper. exp.	833,096	764,980	68,116
Net earn.	$1,406,746	$1,240,219	$166,527
Agg. gross frm. Jan. 1	$8,808,832	$8,053,166	$755,666
Aggr. net frm. Jan. 1	$5,483,015	$5,083,722	$399,293

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER

	April 1924	1923	Change
Gross earn. .	$ 86,471	$ 79,999+	$ 6,472
Oper. exp. ..	40,412	33,813+	6,599
Net earn. ...	$ 46,058	$ 46,185—	126
7 Months Ending April 30			
Gross earn. .	$618,723	$547,466+	$71,256
Oper. exp. ..	274,035	240,718+	33,317
Net earn. ...	$344,687	$306,748+	$37,939

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC

	April 1924	1923
Gross earn.	$ 441,379	$ 467,474
Oper. exp. and txs.	338,163	346,556
	$ 103,216	$ 120,917
Fixed charges	62,943	65,800
Net div. income ..	$ 40,272	$ 55,117
12 Months Ending April 30		
Gross earn.	$5,359,155	$5,550,977
Oper. exp. and txs.	3,994,432	4,109,084
	$1,364,722	$1,441,893
Fixed charges	731,524	717,382
Net div. income ..	$ 633,198	$ 724,511

Railway Earnings

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Week end.	1924	1923	Change
June 7	$3,248,000	$3,189,000+	$59,000

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Week end:	1924	1923	Change
June 7	$ 4,302,204	$ 4,576,352—	$274,148
Jan. 1 to June 7	99,486,694	100,168,759—	682,065

Law Tries Again For Control of Oak Tire

Frank Law, some time ago deposed as managing-director of the Oak Tire and Rubber Co., is again seeking control of the company. He has been writing the shareholders asking their proxies and support for the annual meeting to be held the last of this week. It is understood that the present control are satisfied that they will retain the favor of the bulk of the shareholders.

The report sent to shareholders reflects an improvement in the position of the company. The deficit as of March 31, 1924, stands at $122,780, the loss for the six months previous having been $11,000. That period, however, covering the winter, is the worst of the year. The statement of assets shows that the liquid position of the company is fairly good, current assets standing at $225,162. Fairly good provision has been made in all cases for depreciation.

TARIFF INSTABILITY JEOPARDIZES FUNDS

Grave Risk Run by Investing in Industry or Industrial Securities

". . . any person who undertook to establish an industry in Canada at the present time, or investors who bought the securities of industrial corporations in Canada, took very grave risks under present conditions, as their investment might be wiped out through reductions in the tariff."

The above very serious statement was made by Pres. D. M. Sanson, of Dominion Linens, Ltd., at the shareholders' annual meeting. It is a serious exposition of the views held by the heads of many Canadian industries at the present time. To the point also, is the announcement made at the same meeting, that the machinery of Flax Spinners, Ltd., has been disposed of in the United States and will be shipped there. This concern was a subsidiary of Dominion Linens. The products that will be manufactured in the U. S. with the machinery have a protection of 40 to 55 per cent.

P. BURNS BUYS DAIRY CO

EDMONTON.—One of the largest business deals in Alberta for several years past has been put through by the purchase of the butter manufacturing plant of the Edmonton City Dairy, by P. Burns & Co., of Calgary. The amount involved is about $400,000. For some time past the P. Burns Company have been developing its butter trade with the Orient, and it was largely owing to this that the Edmonton plant was purchased.

An Investment Suggestion

The old saying about "placing all your eggs in one basket" is as true today as ever. It is particularly applicable to the placing of investment funds. The wise investor chooses mediums of widely different characters, and combines a steady income with safety of capital.

We can offer a well chosen diversified investment comprised of six bonds of $500 denominations each; one coupon maturing each month, the capital investment amounting to $2,965.00 and yielding $195 interest annually.

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Coal Offering Has Been Well Received

Reports from W. A. Mackenzie & Co., underwriters of the bond issue of the Atlantic Coast Collieries, Ltd., indicate that the offering has met a favorable reception from investors. This company proposes to proceed at once with the development of the Mabou coal mines to a capacity of 3,000 tons a day and eventually to 5,000 tons. Three years of development work will be required to bring them up to a capacity of 3,000 tons a day. That there are immense coal deposits on this property has been known for years, but a report by A. J. Tonge, M.E., places the actual tonnage at over 400,000,000, with 150,000,000 within easy access. Thus it is estimated that with a maximum output, the accessible coal will last an even century.

It is pointed out that the accessibility of the Mabou properties is such that coal can be extracted from these mines at a much lower cost than from those mines which have to haul their coal two to two and a half miles underground. Not only does the long haul add to the cost, but the time lost by the workmen, who are paid from the time they enter the pit-mouth until they come out, runs up the cost of extraction.

A NEW BUSINESS SERVICE

Commencing with June 6 issue the business survey of THE FINANCIAL POST is being extended to embrace a weekly analysis of fundamental factors. The general article on the outlook will be continued on the front page. On page two various phases of the industrial, commercial and financial situation will be analyzed statistically and graphically to indicate the present situation and provide a basis to gauge the future trend.

This additional business service is being conducted by H. M. Cameron, until recently superintendent of the Foreign Trade Department of the Royal Bank of Canada, formerly lecturer in economics in Columbia University, New York City, and for a period special lecturer in economics in McGill University. Mr. Cameron is now a member of THE POST'S staff.

A Business Service for Business Men

BUSINESS conditions are unsettled. Business men are faced with perplexities. But do you remember when there were not difficulties and perplexities? Have you ever heard business men declare unanimously that, "Business is good"?

There are always dull spots and bright spots in the business situation. At any given moment perplexities seem to predominate. Later these are largely forgotten and the bright spots are remembered. That is why good times are usually of the past.

To have a proper perspective of the business situation it is necessary to consider all the factors—the bright spots (for there are many bright spots) as well as the dark. And when you are facing your sales staff, whether it is a staff of one hundred or of two, you can't deal in generalities. They are facing problems that are new to them. They are meeting, every day, difficulties that seem almost insurmountable. They have to listen, constantly, to the reiterated statement that business isn't good. They want a measure of inspiration; not the "Hurrah boy, go get 'em" type of enthusiasm, but something with a backbone of solid fact hidden in it. If they can be shown that conditions are sound, that other concerns are actually getting orders, the facts will inspire when vague generalities will have the opposite effect.

When you are planning your selling policy; when you are considering some new idea; when you are arranging your work, whether in store or office or factory, do it with your eyes open.

There are factors that make this type of business, or this territory, or this policy better than another, and it is the right decision on these points that will make your business good or bad. You can't judge without the facts.

This information you will find from week to week in The Financial Post. It is fundamental information, the facts of all business. It is these facts that will help you to guide, successfully, your own business.

THIS WIDENED BUSINESS SURVEY, TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER SERVICES APPEARING REGULARLY IN THE FINANCIAL POST, CONSTITUTE ALL, AND MORE, IN THE WAY OF INFORMATION ABOUT BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN CANADA, THAN SUPPLIED IN THE COSTLY SERVICES OF PROFESSIONAL FORECASTERS TO WHICH MANY BUSINESS FIRMS SUBSCRIBE.

It will pay you many times over to take The Financial Post not only for yourself but for your leading executives and salesmen as well.

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C.P.R. IS EXPECTED TO ELECTRIFY ITS ROCKY LINE SOON

Work Would Involve Expenditure of Over Fifty Millions

BEATTY FAVORS IT

Recent Tour of Inspection Was Made Partly to Enable Him To Judge as to Scheme

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—With the return of President E. W. Beatty from his tour of inspection, definite plans are reported as being made looking to the electrification of those lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway that run through the Canadian Rockies. As yet the details have not been worked out, but the general plans are being consummated and the electrification work, which will likely run well over $50,000,000, may be commenced sooner than was at first anticipated.

Traffic on the mountain lines has increased of late to such an extent that some change must be made that will result in a larger capacity for the handling of it. Some officials are known to favor the laying of a double tracking system, while others lean toward electrification. Among the latter is President Beatty, who has just returned from a personal tour of inspection to determine what would best increase the capacity of the main C. P. R. line over the mountains. Having decided that electricity was the one remedy for the congested state of affairs, he then went about to determine the methods that should be adopted.

In expressing his conclusion, Mr. Beatty said: "Double tracking would involve enormous expenditures, considerably greater even than would the electrification of the lines. Therefore, when the question of double tracking linked up with the question of electricity, I personally favor the latter method. We will naturally adopt the system that will cost the least."

Plenty of Water Power

One factor which will considerably aid the company in electrifying the lines is the abundant presence of water power, the vast majority of which is at present untouched. The rail runs within easy touch of dozens of waterfalls large and small, and all of which can be successfully harnessed without involving the great expenditure that would be necessary to lay double tracks. Already the C. P. R. controls or has under lease some of these. To cite a specific case, they control the Consolidated Smelters, which in turn controls the West Kootenay Light and Power Co., the latter being able to develop more power than it is at present distributing. Distance means little to the power people of to-day and therefore, if need be, transmission lines could be erected to carry power 250 miles or more. In Ontario, Windsor gets her power from the Niagara Falls, 250 miles away, while some of the New England towns are talking of using power from the Ottawa River, which means that the transmission distances in some cases would have to extend to 450 miles.

The only substantial electrified railway in the Rocky Mountain territory at present is the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which runs through the American Rockies. The task that confronts the C. P. R. is a far more formidable one, however, than was that of the C., M. & St. P., for the mileage will be much greater and the traffic to be handled considerably larger. The American line is meeting with a goodly amount of success and though a more difficult proposition the Canadian electrified road would prove equally profitable, it is felt, and would solve the serious traffic problems with which the C. P. R. is now confronted.

SOME IMPROVEMENT BRIGHTENS UNEVEN BUSINESS OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 1)

supplies, evident since 1921, still continues. An official of one of the large foundries states that Western business is better than for some years. An American firm engaged in the manufacture of paper-making machinery, are establishing a plant at Belleville, Ontario, bearing out their belief that there is a great development ahead of the paper-making industry in Canada. An official of the General Motors Corporation stated last week that in any section of Canada where the natural resources of the country are being developed, business is exceptionally good. Some business also seems to exist in the shipbuilding industry. The Collingwood Shipbuilding Company are taking on additional men due to the unusual activity in their shipbuilding plant. These are some of the bright spots in the manufacturing industries.

In the field of retail business also a great many favorable reports are being received. During the first five months of the year one of the largest tea distributing firms in Canada exceeded its volume of business for the same period last year by 20 per cent. and another by more than 30 per cent. One of the largest firms producing grape juice in Canada increased their business 40 per cent. in 1923 over 1922, and sales this year are greater than last. These and similar instances which could be quoted indicate that the purchasing power of Canadian consumers is showing a gradual increase.

A favorable feature of the financial situation at present is the availability of funds both in the United States and in Great Britan, for Canadian investment. Mortgage debentures which have been bought in Great Britain to yield 5½ per cent., were on term date, May 15, renewed at 5 per cent., and additional funds—as much as the companies were able to accept—was secured at 4¾ per cent. This money is available for loan and trust companies to invest in mortgages, at lower rates, a situation which should stimulate building.

The instances of good business which have been cited, if not yet altogether typical, indicate that some lines are fairly satisfactory. Improvement after a period of business stagnation in Canada is usually a gradual process rather than a sudden and sharp turn as in the United States, and the multiplying of these "bright spots" is followed with deep interest as the Canadian method of business recovery.

C. M. A. MAKES MOST SERIOUS TACTICAL ERROR IN HISTORY

(Continued from page 1)

not very well make changes even for Cabinet Ministers. Moreover, he pointed out, that the Ministers, though invited to the dinner, had not been invited to speak and he told them he could therefore see no reason why they should feel they had been ignored.

The general opinion now is that the refusal to ask the Ministers to speak was an intentional insult on the part of a small group that has for a long time dominated the Association; but that the new President, Colonel Arthur Hatch, Hamilton, was in no way to blame. He had just assumed office; had no part in the arrangements, and was in the hands of the committee and acting under the instructions of the general manager, who is the executive head of the Association and is therefore responsible. Colonel Hatch was undoubtedly under the false impression that the Ministers had requested that they should not be called on, and was much put out when he learned the facts.

Some newspaper comments refer to "violent attacks on the Government in speeches by the President and J. H. Fortier, the new Vice-President" as being in bad taste. This was not the case. They were most fair and admirable presentations of the Canadian business situation. They were a new note, a bigger note, than the C.M.A. officials have been sounding for many a year—a refreshing departure from the misleading, false, arrogant and offensive pronouncements against which THE FINANCIAL POST has been persistently protesting for ten years. Not only could the Ministers take no offense but it is safe betting that they agreed with every word said, and it is still safer betting that had the new, 1924, officers, Hatch, Fortier and Taylor, been at the head of the Association when it met in Montreal in 1918, when Mr. MacKenzie, the National Farmers' leader, came down from the West to plead for a better understanding between the farmers and manufacturers and between the West and the East there would be tariff stability in Canada to-day, with tremendous prosperity and much less emigration. Instead, they submitted to the advice of the then President that it would be unadvisable to quietly ignore them.

There was another factor. At the dinner were many men who head industries in the outlying cities, towns and villages from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all of them leaders in their sections. These men, many of them with their wives, seldom if ever have opportunities of personally hearing or meeting the nation's leaders and particularly such important men as the Ministers of Finance and Transportation. Whether they agree with them or not they regard it as a privilege and an honor to meet such men. In this case the Ministers were whisked off immediately their presence was discovered before dinner to a remote corner where members generally could not get at them.

The Herald, the Government organ here, in expressing regret that the Ministers were not allowed to speak, says: "It is probable the manufacturers would have left with quite a different feeling about the policy of the present Government. . . . They should be fair to those in power and not unduly antagonize other interests by exaggeration."

WAIT A WHILE LONGER

CALGARY.—There are still some negotiations to be entered into before Alberta secures its natural resources says Premier Greenfield, back from Ottawa. He was told by Hon. Mackenzie King that no new measure could be introduced into the house at the present session owing to the large amount of legislation before the house, but that he would go further into the question when parliament prorogued, which, he said, would probably be about the middle of July.

STOCK MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDING JUNE 10

	Div. Rate	Yield June 9	High For week	Low For week	Close June 10	Close June 3	Sales For week	Range 1924 High	Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12	6.68	180	178	180	179	191	188	178
Dominion	12	6.66	180	180	180	180	15	187	180
Hochelaga	10	6.84	143	143	143	146	69	159½	143
Imperial	12	7.05	170	169½	170	169½	49	179	169
Molsons	12	7.94	152	151	151	151	34	159½	149½
Montreal	12	5.04	238	236	238	236	202	248	230
Nova Scotia	16	6.32	253	253	253	255	21	260	248
Royal	12	5.55	216	215	216	216	42	218	211
Standard	12	7.55	159	158½	159	159	85	168	158½
Toronto	12	7.04	170	169	169	171	321	179	169
Union	8	7.82	102½	102½	102½	102½	58	109½	100
Paper—									
Abitibi, com.	$4.00	7.06	58	55½	57	58	2430	69	54
do pref.	7	6.86	....	....	....	....	....	103½	100
Brompton Pulp	....	....	32½	29	29½	32	2945	43	29
Laurentide	6	6.93	88½	85	87	88½	620	98½	84½
Price Bros.	2	4.93	41½	40½	40½	42	235	45	40
Prov. Paper, com.	6	7.05	85	85	85	83	10	110	83
do pref.	7	7.77	....	....	....	....	....	97½	90
Smith, Howard, com.	6	11.76	51	51	51	56	35	75	51
do pref.	8	8.60	93	93	93	93	10	100	90
Spanish River, com.	7	6.77	108½	102½	105½	108½	6887	114½	96
do pref.	7	6.27	116½	110½	112	117	1790	119½	105½
St. Maurice Paper	6	6.81	90	89	89	90½	195	113½	83
Wayagamack	....	....	34	32	32	36	145	45	32
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B. E. Steel, com.	....	....	3	3	3	3½	205	6	3
do 1st. pref.	....	....	38	37½	37½	38	40	57½	35
do 2nd. pref.	....	....	10	9½	9½	9½	376	17	8
Can. Car & Fdry., com.	....	....	42½	42½	42½	43	35	50	36½
do pref.	7	8.09	86½	86	86½	86	25	97	84½
Can. Foundries, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	31	19½
do pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	45
Can. Locomotive, com.	4	5.97	67	65	67	66½	7	67	65
do pref.	7	8.09	....	....	....	....	....	92½	85
Dominion Coal	....	....	52	52	52	52½	5	80	52
Dominion Iron, pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57	31
Dominion Radiator	7	7.40	....	....	....	....	....	95	94
Dominion Bridge	4	6.34	63	63	63	63	140	80	60
Dom. Steel Corp. pref.	....	....	46	45	45½	43½	50	73	40
Ontario Steel, com.	4	9.75	....	....	....	....	....	45½	40½
do pref.	7	8.14	....	....	....	....	....	93	86
Canada Iron, com.	....	....	6	4½	5½	6	243	6	4½
do pref.	....	....	28	25½	25½	28	532	28	25½
Steel of Canada, com.	7	10.00	72	69½	70	72	1035	83	69½
do pref.	7	6.98	101½	100	100	101½	108	105½	99½
Milling—									
Canada Bread, com.	4	5.47	73	72	73	73½	117	74½	63
do pref.	7	7.21	97	96½	97	97	107	98½	95
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	7.48	93½	93½	93½	93	10	96½	93
Lake of Woods, com.	12	6.85	175	175	175	172	50	180	167
do pref.	7	6.06	115½	115½	115½	117½	5	120	115½
Maple Leaf, com.	....	....	61	60	60½	59	22	69	59
do pref.	7	7.69	91	91	91	90½	30	95½	87
Ogilvie Flour, com.	12	3.93	305	304	305	305	16	350	304
do pref.	7	5.90	118½	118½	118½	120	45	120½	116
Shredded Wheat, com.	8	5.81	....	....	....	....	....	138	137½
St. Law. Flour, com.	6	8.82	68	68	68	69	85	73	66
do pref.	7	7.77	....	....	....	....	....	91½	89
West. Can. Flour	8	7.92	....	....	....	....	....	105	98
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	6.20	129½	128½	129½	128½	497	132½	125
Consumers Gas	10	6.17	162	161	162	160	65	166½	159
Dom. Telegraph	6	6.93	....	....	....	....	....	44½	43
Kaministiquia	8	7.37	....	....	....	....	....	113½	107
Mackay, com.	7	6.27	113	111½	111½	113	87	120½	110½
do pref.	4	6.06	66½	66	66½	66½	266	71½	65
Mexican Light, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	18
Montreal L.H. & Pr. Cons.	7	4.16	172	164½	172	166	4617	172	140½
Montreal Telegraph	8	6.40	50	49	49	48½	19	52½	48
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	6	7.31	85	84	85	82	35	86	81
Quebec Power, com.	....	....	74	73	74	73½	112	76	64
do pref.	7	7.44	94½	94	94	94	15	95	90
Shawinigan	7	5.38	132	128	132	129	1410	135½	118½
Southern Can. Power	$1.00	....	57	57	57	57	205	61	51½
Transportation—									
Canadian Pacific Rly.	10	6.75	148½	148	148	152	165	154	147½
Canada Steamships, com.	....	....	13½	12	13½	10½	80	16	11
do pref.	....	....	49½	47½	49	50	973	52	41½
Tractions—									
Barcelona	....	....	19½	18½	18½	20	240	20	12½
Brazilian	4	8.16	49½	48½	49½	49½	1517	53½	41½
Detroit Un. Rly.	6	....	41	32½	35½	41½	980	72½	32½
Duluth-Superior	....	....	20	20	20	19	25	35	19½
Illinois Traction, com.	$2.00	....	99	99	99	96	39	101	60
do pref.	6	6.55	91½	91½	91½	91½	16	93½	87
Minn. St. Paul, com.	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	31½	31½
Montreal Trams	10	5.98	170	165	170	165	374	170	148
Porto Rico Rlys, com.	....	....	20½	20½	20½	18	20	25	17
do pref.	7	9.92	....	....	....	....	....	75	66
Quebec Rly.	....	....	18	18	18	18	5	18	14½
Toronto Railway	....	....	94½	90½	94½	91½	2016	94½	80
Twin City, com.	6	11.53	55½	49½	52	54	823	69	49½
Winnipeg Elec. com.	....	....	25	24½	25	24	175	30	24
do pref.	7	9.03	77½	77½	77½	77½	25	85	75
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cotton, pref.	8	....	61	54	61	54	95	80	53½
Can. Converters	7	8.97	78	78	78	79	1	90	70
Can. Cottons, com.	8	8.24	97	97	97	97	5	111	85½
do pref.	6	6.81	88	88	88	88	25	91	88
Can. Woollens, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6
do pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41½	35
Dom. Textile, com.	$4.00	....	59	58½	59	58½	105	66	54
do pref.	7	6.48	108	108	108	108	4	109½	104½
Monarch Knitting, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	25
do pref.	7	10.21	68½	68½	68½	68	1	82	65
Montreal, Cotton, com.	6	6.12	....	....	....	....	....	100	98
do pref.	7	6.66	105	105	105	105	50	107	104
Penmans, com.	8	5.75	139	137½	139	137	62	165	134
do pref.	6	6.25	....	....	....	....	....	97	92
Wabasso Cotton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72	61
General Industrials—									
Amer. Salesbook, com.	5	....	40	38½	40	42	46	47	38½
do pref.	7	7.95	88	87½	87½	89	17	95	86½
Asbestos, com.	....	....	27½	27½	27½	25½	10	35	24
do pref.	6	11.00	54½	52½	54½	52½	46	62	52
Atlantic Sugar, com.	....	....	14	13½	13½	13½	110	21½	13½
do pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	39
Bird & Son, pref.	7	8.14	....	....	....	....	....	89	86
B. C. Fishing	....	....	10	9½	9½	10	120	15½	8
Burt, F. N. com.	10	7.73	129½	129½	129½	129½	37	137⅜	125
do pref.	7	5.14	....	....	....	....	....	136	136
Canada Cement, com.	6	6.85	88½	83½	88½	87½	1148	93	83½
do pref.	7	6.68	105	104½	104½	105½	123	108	102½
Can. Gen. Electric, com.	6	5.66	....	....	....	....	....	58½	52½
do pref.	7	6.60	53½	52½	53	52	158	54	51½
Can. Indust. Alcohol	6	....	28	27½	27½	28	428	28½	26
Canadian Salt	8	7.14	112	112	112	112	5	115½	109
Carr Factories, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2½	½
do pref.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	15
City Dairy, com.	10	5.29	48	47	48	47	130	48	40½
do pref.	7	6.42	109	108	109	105	34	109	104
Crows Nest Coal	6	13.04	....	....	....	....	....	51½	46
Cuban Can. Sugar, com.	....	....	7	7	7	8	25	13	6
do pref.	....	....	36½	36	36	36½	102	54	33½
Dom. Canners, com.	....	....	26	26	26	25	260	35½	20½
do pref.	7	8.28	....	....	....	....	....	90	82
Dominion Glass, com.	7	6.57	107	106½	106½	107	180	110	102½
do pref.	7	6.55	106½	106½	106½	106½	30	107	103
Dominion Stores, com.	$1.00	....	24½	24½	24½	24½	10	30	24½
do pref.	8	9.19	....	....	....	....	....	90	81
Davies, Wm. (A.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	15
Eastern Theatres, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14½	12
do pref.	7	10.29	....	....	....	....	....	70	67
Ford Motor	10	..	....	....	....	....	....	485	465
Goodwins, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48½	20
do pref.	7	7.77	....	....	....	....	....	95	69½
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	9.39	75	74	75	73	44	81½	72
Frontenac Brew. com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	60
do pref.	7	7.77	....	....	....	....	....	122	90
Holt, Renfrew, pref.	7	13.20	....	....	....	....	....	66	52
Interprov. Brick, com.	6	9.09	....	....	....	....	....	66½	66
King Edward Hotel	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	21
Lyall Construction	....	....	11	11	11	10½	30	21	10
Macdonald, A.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4
National Breweries, com.	$4.00	7.84	51	50½	51	52	815	56½	48½
do pref.	7	7.07	99	98½	99	98½	110	100	95
Pacific Burt, com.	6	6.15	....	....	....	....	....	101	97
do pref.	7	6.93	101	101	101	101	10	106	100
Port Hope Sanitary, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50½	49
do pref.	7	7.77	....	....	....	....	....	90	90
Rogers, Wm. A. com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	45
do pref.	7	7.91	88½	88½	88½	88½	7	100	86
Russell Motor, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	17½
do pref.	7	14.00	....	....	....	....	....	56	48
Sherwin Williams, com.	6	6.00	100	100	100	106	6	110	100
do pref.	7	7.10	98½	98½	98½	99½	15	103	98½
Sterling Coal	4	9.75	....	....	....	....	....	44	40
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	4	6.47	61½	61½	61½	64	15	64½	57
do pref.	7	7:21	97	96	97	96	54	92	92½
Woods Manufacturing, com.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	28
do pref.	7	11.11	....	....	....	....	....	67	63
Trust and Loan—									
Canada Landed	10	6.25	80	80	80	80	52	86	80
Can. Permanent	12	6.59	182	181½	181½	181½	73	187	180
Colonial Invest.	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	4½
Hamilton Prov.	10	6.84	....	....	....	....	....	146	141
Huron & Erie	7+½	6.00	125	125	125	123	3	125	120
Landed Banking	9	6.33	....	....	....	....	....	142	139½
Montreal Loan	12	6.48	....	....	....	....	....	46½	46½
National Trust	12	5.66	....	....	....	....	....	215	210
Real Estate Loan	7	8.23	....	....	....	....	....	89	85
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	5.71	208	208	208	209½	2	210	202
Toronto Mortgage	10	5.86	....	....	....	....	....	85½	81½
Union Trust	7	8.23	....	....	....	....	....	85	84

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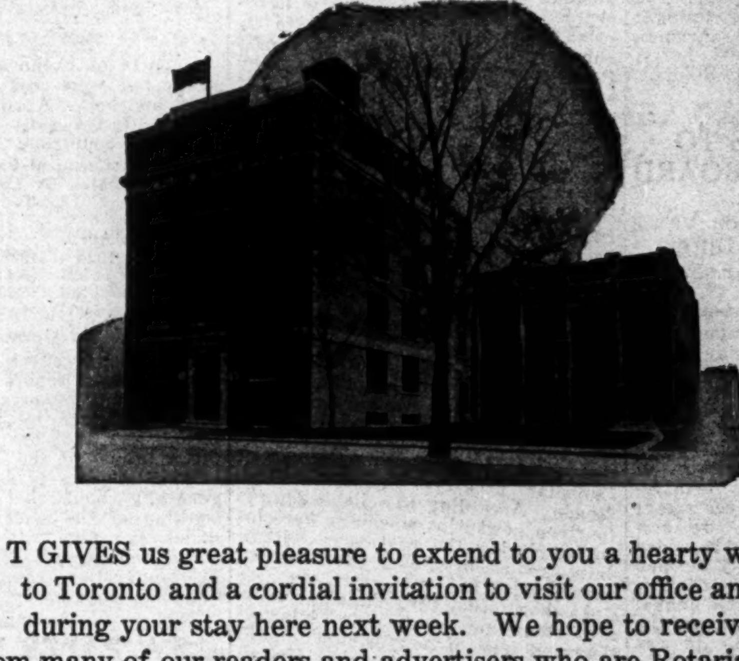

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Our vice-president, Horace T. Hunter, is a member of the Toronto Rotary Club and there are over three hundred members of our staff who have been advised of your approaching visit and who are looking forward to the opportunity of giving you every assistance in their power and of doing everything possible to make your stay here a memorable one.

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NURSE GR. NORTHERN ASSETS TO SECURE FULL REDEMPTION

Holders of Investment Receipts Suggest Sterling Trust Continue in

VALUES DOWN NOW

Liquidation at Present Would Net 61 Cents on Dollar—Test Case in Courts Possible

While there are indications that some litigation as a test case may result from the non-payment of the Great Northern Land Investment receipts at maturity, June 1, the bulk of the holders of these receipts are leaning towards an agreement with the Sterling Trust to retain management of the assets to the end that ultimately they may be able to pay a hundred cents on the dollar.

A meeting of the holders of the receipts and Sterling Trust officials was held this week. It was a good meeting. There were some objectors and critics. A committee of six was named to try and map out a program of action with the Sterling Trust officials and the meeting adjourned to meet in a week.

The non-redemption of the certificates by Sterling Trust was the result of an order of the superintendent of trust and loan companies at Ottawa who held that the guarantee of the investment receipts was illegal. The position taken was that the payment of this illegal trust would tend to jeopardize the security behind legal guarantees. The question of the responsibility of the trust company for the guarantees, legal or otherwise, is likely to be the subject of the test case.

There were $333,500 of the trust receipts issues, the smallest being for $179 and the largest for $8,000. It is believed that the bulk of the holders are original holders in the Great Northern Land and they got these receipts for about 25 per cent. of their face value. As the receipts have paid 6 per cent. yearly for 10 years they have received back 24 per cent. yearly or 240 per cent. On the other hand some of the other holders have not been as fortunate. They paid fairly good prices for their holdings. All told Sterling Trust has paid out $200,000 in interest on the $330,000 of receipts.

If the liquidation of the assets behind the receipts was forced at the present time, it is understood that the present market value would net about 61 cents. However, there was a feeling evidenced at the meeting that if the assets were nursed along for a time that the value of the lands would increase to a point where a full redemption of the receipts, after paying all expenses, might be possible. A few of those at the meeting suggested that they should organize and handle the proposition themselves, but the bulk of opinion was favorable to the trust company. The committee named was as follows: R. W. E. Burnaby, Frank Arnoldi, K.C., E. H. Duncan, R. W. Lerry, J. L. Stark and Arthur G. Slaught, K.C.

ADD EASTERNERS TO WINNIPEG RY. BOARD

Two Additional Directors Likely to Settle the Differences That Have Arisen

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINNIPEG.—Two additional directors, both eastern men, may be the outcome of a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Winnipeg Electric Co., which will be held here on July 8. The present board of directors consists of ten, of which number only one, A. J. Nesbitt, of Montreal, is an easterner. As a result of the action taken at the recent meeting of the directors two new names will in all probability be added and both of them will likely be men from the east.

The notice announcing the annual meeting for July 8 is already in the hands of the shareholders. It was accompanied by proxy forms on which those unable to attend are asked to name Sir Augustus Nanton, A. W. McLimont and A. J. Nesbitt as their representatives. The prospective increase in the number of directors is looked upon here as a compromise which will allay the sentiment in the east which held that that section of Canada was not adequately represented on the board. It it also believed that nothing further will be heard as to criticisms along administration lines.

Montreal Coal Order Helps Scotia Mines

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY.—The coal outlook in Eastern Nova Scotia has been brightened by receipt by Besco of a Montreal order for 130,000 tons. It will keep the mines operating steady for at least a month.

A curious effect of the slackening in coal operations has been its effect upon the farmers. They have worked all winter getting out pit timber, ready for shipment, and now they may have to wait months before there will be sufficient demand to enable them to turn their wood into money.

STEEL ASSETS PURCHASED

It is announced that of the 60,000 original L. R. Steel shareholders, 25,000 have subscribed to the Protective Trust which has purchased the Steel assets and will endeavor to carry them on. It is reported that the stores in April were 20 per cent. better than March, and March was better than a year ago.

Use Coke to Replace American Anthracite

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY.—British Empire Steel is opening special sales agencies at St. John and Halifax to oust U. S. coal from the Maritime market. James A. Cunningham, of the Acadia sales department, Stellarton, is to be in charge of the Halifax office, and Mr. Stuart, of the Springhill sales staff, is to go to St. John. The new scheme is understood to have been originated by A. M. Irvine, recently appointed sales manager of Besco coal, in conjunction with President Wolvin.

The trial shipment of Sydney domestic coke, sent to Halifax by the S. S. Coban, proved a complete success. The coke stood trans-shipping without slacking or breaking up, and with shipment by water proven feasible, every effort will be made to substitute Sydney domestic coke for imported American anthracite in the Montreal and Maritime markets.

BESCO'S RAIL ORDERS

SYDNEY.—Besco rail mill is idle for a few days awaiting ore supplies. It is expected that present rail orders will be completed about the middle of June.

Pulp and Paper Securities

LESS CONFIDENCE IN PAPER MARKET IS APPARENT NOW

Investors Ask Themselves If Newsprint Prices Will Hold

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—After many promises from interested brokers and manufacturers that newsprint paper prices would not be cut, there is still no assurance that the present price can be indefinitely maintained. As will be seen from a despatch from THE FINANCIAL POST'S New York correspondent, which is printed elsewhere, the paper manufacturers across the border state that no price cuts are in contemplation. But pressure from some quarters for lower prices is becoming heavy. William Randolph Hearst, the largest purveyor of daily newspapers in the world thinks the time is ripe for a cut in prices. Some of the smaller Canadian mills are said to be weakening and ready for lower prices. On the other hand the majority of the mills are hoping to maintain the present price of $75 a ton, which they consider fair.

All of this uncertainty is of interest to investors in the Canadian newsprint stocks. These investors have nothing to worry about as to the fundamental strength and position of the paper industry but they should not buoy themselves up with hopes of a continuance of present newsprint prices indefinitely, for there is no assurance that prices will be held at $75.

The stock market has not seen much activity in the paper stocks recently outside of Spanish River. Most of the paper shares have fallen from recent levels and have pretty thoroughly discounted any continuance of the present uncertainty.

One of the most satisfactory elements in the situation is of course the fact that paper mill executives realize that there is some danger of over-production and they are taking steps to prevent too great saturation. Thus the Laurentide Company announced a few days ago a curtailment in its production schedule. Some people who were planning new newsprint mills have decided not to go ahead with these. The St. Regis Paper Company, who were to have started this year to put up a paper mill near Quebec City, have put off their plans for an indefinite period. Their decision was due entirely to the market and price situation. It has been stated rather widely that the fact of the Canadian government neglecting to go ahead with the embargo on pulpwood was responsible for the decision of the St. Regis Paper Company to hold up its construction plans for Canada. This is incorrect. The embargo had nothing to do with the decision, which was based entirely upon market conditions. The mill will be built eventually.

The rapid expansion of the pulp and paper industry has been one of the most interesting features of Canadian progress during the last decade. According to reliable figures fourteen newsprint machines were installed during the past year, with a daily production of over one thousand tons per day.

At the present time Canadian mills are exporting over one hundred thousand tons of newsprint a month. Most of this goes to the United States, although regular markets for Canadian newsprint have been established in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other countries.

STRAW PULP MILL STARTS THIS YEAR

First Unit Will be Erected in Winnipeg—Will Utilize Waste Straw

WINNIPEG.—The first unit of a straw pulp mill for the manufacture of high-grade paper in accordance with the Devine patent is expected to be erected in Winnipeg or one of the suburbs this year, according to local men who are interested in the project. The unit will require fifty tons of straw a day which is expected to be available in Winnipeg at a price of about six dollars a ton. Experiments made recently in England with samples of Manitoba straw are said to have proved highly satisfactory.

In the minds of those behind the enterprise the chief difficulty to be encountered lies in the storage of straw. In the process of reducing it to pulp, chlorine gas is used. The matter of supply is, of course, easily solved as every year many thousands of tons of straw are burned or go to waste on the prairie for want of some useful purpose to be made of it. In the area immediately contiguous to Winnipeg a vast amount of raw material will be available for the plant.

DAWES PLAN MAY INCREASE GERMAN SALES OF PAPER

Would That Mean More Competition for Canadian Mills

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK.—Imports of both pulp and paper from overseas fell off sharply during April. This statement holds good whether the April statistics are compared with March, 1924, or April, 1923. A decrease also occurred for the four months ending April, 1924, as compared with the same four months ending April, 1923.

Various reasons are being given for the decrease. The termination of most of the contracts made by American publishers with the Scandinavian papermakers is believed in some quarters to be one of the chief causes of the drop in imports of overseas newsprint. Many of the contracts have not been renewed for various reasons and the trade figures show the result. As the statistics plainly show, the Norwegian general strike has hit Norwegian shipments of newsprint hard; for the month of April they were less than ten per cent. of the April, 1923, total. Another reason is probably to be found in the fact that the Finnish and Swedish papermakers are taking advantage of the plight of their fellow manufacturers in Norway and doing their best to capture Norway's European market..

Comparative Figures

Comparative statistics for April, 1923 and 1924, and for the four months' period ending April, 1924 and 1923 respectively are as follows:

United States Imports of Overseas Newsprint

(In Tons) By Countries

	April 1924	1923	Four months end April 1924	1923
Finland	1,238	2,627	11,285	13,742
Germany	3,177	3,354	16,515	13,747
Netherlands	85	80	125	1,564
Norway	344	3,909	3,928	14,328
Sweden	2,438	6,342	14,444	24,244
Other countries (exclusive of Canada.)	143	237	655	2,207
Total	7,425	16,450	46,954	69,836

Imports of chemical pulp continue heavy but were less than in March, 1924, and below April, 1923. The decrease affected most of the overseas exporting countries:

Imports of Chemical Pulp by the United States By Countries

(By Tons)

	April 1924	1923	Ten months end April 1924	1923
Finland	927	9,479	40,071	49,354
Norway	516	5,601	50,218	64,158
Sweden	5,437	1,836	184,861	243,261

Look for German Paper

The possible effect of the adoption of the Dawes report on the volume of newsprint imports is being carefully considered by paper manufacturers, now that the report has won the approval of the Reichstag. The opinion appears to be more or less generally held that any effective working of the machinery to be set under the plan will materially increase the exports of German paper. This suggests further competition for Canadian papers.

U.S.A. PAPER MILLS TO HOLD TO PRICES

Though They Hear of Contemplated Cuts by the Canadian Mills

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK.—That there is no intention on the part of the larger American companies manufacturing newsprint of cutting prices for the balance of the year, is the statement made to THE FINANCIAL POST by those in touch with the situation. Some of the Canadian companies may be contemplating such a cut, as dispatches appearing in several of the Canadian newspapers under a New York headline have stated, but nothing appears to be known of any such move in local trade circles.

The International has already announced a price of $75 a ton for the balance of the year and it is believed that the other large manufacturers will maintain this price.

WHALEN PULP AND PAPER

The Port Alice, B.C., mills of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Company, which have been closed down since the beginning of March, may resume operations in the near future. The plant, which shipped most of its sulphite pulp to Japan, found such a demoralization of the Oriental market, consequent on the drop in the purchasing value of the yen, that it was decided to close up for the time being, pending a stabilization of conditions there. Upwards of 350 employees are engaged at Port Alice. The Mill Creek and Swanson Bay plants have been running continuously.

CONVERTERS HAS EARNED DIVIDEND; POSITION LIQUID

Despite Difficulties Facing Textile Companies Had Fair Year

MONTREAL.—Canadian Converters' statement was generally regarded as satisfactory. Textile firms have not had a good year on the whole. Retail trade has been satisfactory in volume but competition for business has restricted profits. In the face of this situation Canadian Converters did a little better than earn its dividend of 7 per cent. and at the same time added to its working capital account.

The balance sheet showed some change as a result of the purchase of a new office and factory for the John P. Black unit of the company, manufacturing ladies' wear lines. The property account is up about $70,000 and the investment account is reduced by a similar sum.

Comparing the Earnings

Earnings for the year amounted to $193,778, including earnings of subsidiary companies and interest from investments. This figure compares with $202,300 for the previous fiscal year.

Comparative earnings figures for three years back are as follows:

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Profits	$193,788	$202,300	$201,938
Bond int.	23,940	23,940	23,940
Balance	$169,888	$178,360	$177,998
Deprec.	x45,006	x46,551	32,000
Balance	$124,832	$131,809	$145,998
Dividends	121,345	121,345	121,345
Surplus	$ 3,487	$ 10,464	$ 24,653
Prev. surp.	655,822	645,358	620,704
Total P. & L.	$659,309	$655,822	$645,358

xIncluding reserve for war tax.

Working Capital Greater

A slight improvement is noted in working capital account which is already strong in the case of Canadian Converters.

The working capital position compares as follows with the figures for the previous two years:

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Curr. assets	$921,308	$1,109,158	$888,443
Curr. liabs.	156,683	360,308	167,951
Net wk. cap.	$764,625	$748,850	$720,492

1918	$2,134,547,000
1919	3,786,006,000
1920	3,786,814,000
1921	1,255,657,000
1922	1,157,972,000
1923	962,403,000
x1924	373,727,000

x—5 months.

The statement gives no revelation of the sales of the company but it is understood that these increased about 15 per cent. during the year. The company's fiscal period is to April 30 of each year.

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Robert Reford Building, Toronto.
C.P.R. Building, Toronto.
Public Utility Bldg., Galt.
Departmental Stores
Hudson's Bay Company, Calgary.
Henry Morgan & Co. Ltd. Montreal.
Other Stores and Restaurants
Tucker's Cafeteria, Toronto.
Essery & Co. Ltd., Edmonton.
Sheffield Lunch, Toronto.
Schools
John Ross Robertson School, Toronto.
Loyola College, Montreal.
Hospitals
General Hospital, Montreal.
Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal.
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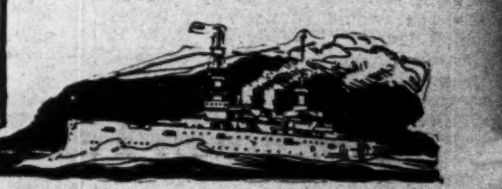

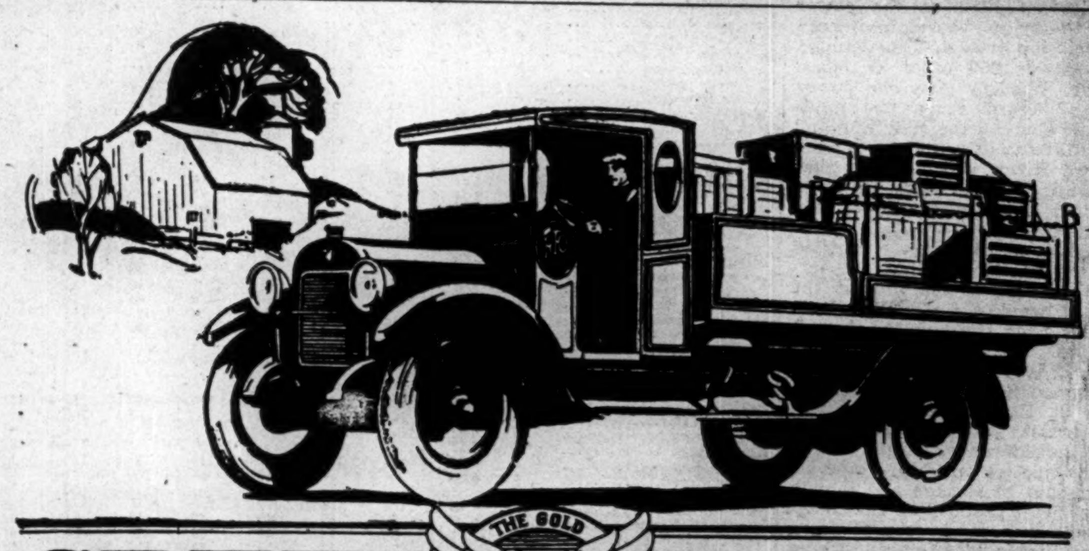

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BESCO SETS INGOT RECORD

SYDNEY.—By turning out 34,279 tons of ingots during May, the Besco furnaces here set a new high record for monthly production of open hearth steel. The highest previous figure was in March, when 33,586 tons were produced. Other output items in May were: Coke, 32,000 tons; blooms, 29,705 tons; pig iron, 26,427 tons; rails, 16,768 tons; billets, 6,402 tons; rods, 4,300 tons; wire, 2,732 tons.

NATIONAL LINES' REVENUES ARE UP AND OUTGO DOWN

Canadian Branches of C.N. R. Show Greatest Improvement

C. P. R. BETTER OFF

More Traffic and Lower Operating Ratios on Railway Lines of Canada Now

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—There is no cause for pessimism as to business conditions to be found in the railway earnings figures. These indicate a large increase in the volume of traffic on both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways.

In the case of the C.N.R. the country as a whole is benefiting from the distinct improvement in gross earnings and a very healthy decline in operating expenses. This is not merely a decline in the ratio of operating expense to total income but is an actual decline in total operating expense.

Complete railway operating statistics for March have now been made public. This makes it possible to see where the improvement is coming from. Comparing the first quarter of 1924 with a similar period for 1923 it is seen that the great improvement in the C.N.R. is on the Canadian lines of the company. A year ago it was the United States lines that were bearing the burden of providing increased revenues. Now the United States lines are practically stationary as regards revenues and expenditures. In Canada however, the C.N.R. lines are bringing in largely improved earnings and expenses have been greatly reduced. Sir Henry Thornton is achieving excellent results.

Where Improvement is Found

This may be seen from a study of the comparative figures given here:

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	1924	1923
Operating Revenues		
Can. lines	$47,428,976	$45,072,074
U. S. lines	9,353,651	8,919,889
Total	$56,782,626	$53,991,963
Operating Expenses		
Can. lines	$46,780,378	$50,184,074
U. S. lines	7,446,807	7,380,844
Total	54,227,186	$57,564,919
Net Operating Revenue		
Can. lines	$ 648,598	Dr.$5,112,000
U. S. lines	1,906,843	1,539,045
Total	$ 2,556,441	Dr.$3,572,955
Operating Income		
Can. lines	$ 763,825	Dr.$4,651,917
U. S. lines	383,620	Dr. 205,825
Total	$ 1,147,446	Dr.$4,857,742

The C.P.R. also had a nice increase in both gross and net revenues to the end of March as these figures show:

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

	1924	1923
Revenues	$40,497,418	$36,738,023
Expenses	36,517,717	34,401,131
Net	3,979,701	2,336,891
Income	4,449,048	3,196,233

During the month of March freight traffic on the C.N.R. was increased 7.1 per cent., but freight revenues increased by $1,310,370, or 11.3 per cent. Passenger revenues increased $137,885, or 5.6 per cent., for an increase of 9.3 per cent. in the passenger traffic. With other revenues decreased, total revenues showed an increase of $1,335,586, or 8.4 per cent.

Total operating expenses were reduced by $1,227,368 or 7.2 per cent. with cuts in maintenance of way and structures of $560,718, or 19 per cent., maintenance of equipment of $134,449, or 3.4 per cent. and in transportation expenses of $665,297, or 7.3 per cent. The result was a net operating revenue of $1,400.289 as against a deficit last year of $1.162,665 or a betterment of $2,562.954 and a decrease in the operating ratio from 107.30 per cent. to 91.86 per cent. The total pay roll was reduced by $416,937, or 3.9 per cent. for a reduction in the number of employees of 3,934, or 4.5 per cent.

Better Operating Revenues

The entire system including the lines in the United States showed a net operating revenue of $2,293,066 as against a deficit of $302,903 for March, 1923, and for the three months January, February and March it showed an increase in the net operating revenue of $6,128,396.

Canadian Pacific Railway

The Canadian Pacific Railway had an increase of 17.3 per cent. in freight traffic and 2.1 per cent. in passenger traffic compared with March, 1923, business.

Freight revenues increased $1,244,661 or 13.6 per cent. and passenger revenues increased $102,151, or 4.3 per cent., total revenues increasing $1,366,060, or 10.4 per cent. Operating expenses also increased by $677,651, or 5.9 per cent. Maintenance of way and structures were increased by $418,756, or 30.5 per cent. and maintenance of equipment by $445,991, or 15.1 per cent.; but although traffic increased, transportation expenses were reduced by $241,397, or 4 per cent. The operating ratio was reduced from 87.51 per cent. to 83.95 per cent. with an increase in net operating revenues of $688,409.

For the three months, revenues have increased by $3,759,395, but expenses increased $2,116,586, making the increase in net operating revenues $1,642,810.

DRILL POWER TUNNEL

B. C. Electric Railway will drill a tunnel 3,561 ft. long, with 14 by 14 cross sections to connect Slave and Alouette Lakes as a part of its new power development scheme on the coast. The cost of the tunnel will be $331,600 and will be completed in 275 days.

Attack Prairie Acts Regulating Share Sales

The laws regulating sale of shares in the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta are to be attacked in the courts as was the act in Saskatchewan which was declared ultra vires by the courts and which decision is now being appealed. Shareholders' Protective Association of Northwestern Trust Co. is preparing to lodge test cases, claiming the acts of all the three provinces are ultra vires.

BELL TELEPHONE IS EDUCATING CHILDREN

Tells Story to Shareholders and Subscribers of To-morrow Through Schools

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The Bell Telephone Company has been extending its educational work into the schools and has distributed to school children in Ontario and Quebec thousands of blotters which have told in series the story of the development of the telephone and the present scope of the work.

Beginning last November in some twenty cities managers of the Bell Telephone Company arranged with school authorities to distribute each month to pupils of the higher grades a blotter embodying some interesting facts historical and educational—concerning the telephone. The inception at Brantford in 1874 of the idea of the telephone, the Bell homestead and the beautiful memorial in the Telephone city, the first long distance message, the central office switchboard, the operator, the lineman, the wire chief and the fundamental requirements of proper telephone practice—these were the themes dealt with in attractive illustrations and appropriate text.

The telephone company is undertaking this work because it feels that the school boys and girls of to-day are the telephone shareholders and subscribers of to-morrow. They feel that it is of first importance that the boys and girls should appreciate the history, and the position in the life of the community occupied by the telephone.

CALGARY POWER HAS RECORD EARNINGS

Expect to Have New Transmission Lines Built by October of This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Calgary Power Company improved both its gross and net earnings in 1923, it is revealed by the annual statement now going forward to the shareholders. Gross revenue of the company during 1923 was $333,414 against $306,808 for the previous year. After expenses, bond interest, taxes and other charges the net profit remaining amounted to $119,606 as against $94,778 for 1922.

Various items for bond discount, depreciation, etc., have been written out of surplus but nevertheless this item is increased from $232,415 to $263,206. No dividends are included in payments.

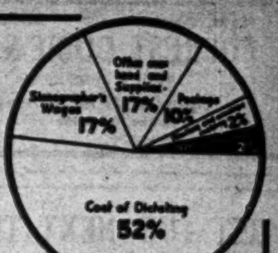
It is pointed out that during the year a new contract was entered into with the city of Calgary covering the sale of power to the city until 1930. Practically all of Calgary Power Company's production is sold to the city of Calgary for its municipal distribution system, only a few large industries being served direct. The new contract with the city provides for the construction of a new transmission line which will cost, it is estimated $250,000. This line will be in operation by October, 1924. The materials have been purchased and are now being delivered.

No financing is forecast to pay for the new construction work and V. M. Drury, the president, in his report points out that the company has sufficient cash and Victory Bonds on hand to meet this expenditure.

MARITIMES NEED CANNING PLANTS

$2,000,000 a Year Being Spent Outside These Provinces For Canned Products

ST. JOHN.—Hon. Fred Magee sees an excellent prospect for the canning industry in the Maritime Provinces, apart from the lobster business in which he is largely interested. Speaking in Sackville recently, he reviewed the history of this industry and pointed out that at present $2,000,000 per year is going out of these provinces for canned goods. In the United States the canning industry represents a value of a billion dollars. They can milk, meats, beets, stringbeans, peas, corn, tomatoes, apples berries, peaches, and other vegetables and fruits. In Ontario and Quebec the industry is one of great importance and Hon. Mr. Magee asserts that it would be possible to grow sufficient products around Sackville, for example, to keep a canning plant in operation the year round. This would mean, of course, an expansion of the cultivation of vegetables and small fruits. If along with such a project the "buy at home" principle were put into practice, that $2,000,000, or a goodly portion of it could be kept at home. Mr. Magee is a profound believer in the Maritime Provinces and insists that if everybody had faith and would express it in words there would be continuous progress. It is worthy of note, in discussing the canning industry, that of the more than $4,500,000 value of the product of New Brunswick fisheries last year, lobsters and sardines each represented more than a million, the value of the former being $1,340,000 and the latter $1,016,000. In all the fisheries of the province last year nearly ten thousand persons were employed.



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George H. Smith, General Manager.
Col. A. E. Gooderham,
F. Gordon Osler,
William Mulock, K.C.
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The Canadian Converters' Company, Limited

Financial Statement

For Year Ending 30th April, 1924

Board of Directors

JAMES N. LAING, Vice-President
THOS. J. RODGER
J. H. ROY
J. M. MACKIE
General Manager
J. H. ROY
T. R. RENNIE
D. PATERSON
R. C. McMICHAEL, K. C.
Secretary-Treasurer
THOS. M. BARRINGTON

COMBINED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF

The Canadian Converters' Company, Limited

and its Subsidiary Companies

1924		
April 30th	To Interest on Bonds	$ 23,940.00
April 30th	To Reserve for Depreciation, Bad and Doubtful Accounts and Reserve for War Tax	45,006.50
April 30th	To Dividends Paid	91,008.75
April 30th	To Dividends Payable May 15th, 1924	30,336.25
April 30th	To Balance at Credit	659,308.78
		$849,600.28
1923		
May 1st	By Balance	$655,822.01
1924		
April 30th	By Profits of Subsidiary Companies for year to date	165,383.80
April 30th	By Interest and Profit on Investments Realized	28,394.17
		$849,600.28

JAMES N. LANG,
J. HARVEY ROY, } Directors.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET OF

The Canadian Converters' Company, Limited

and its Subsidiary Companies

As At 30th April 1924

ASSETS

Property Account:			
Real Estate, Plant, Machinery, Goodwill, etc.			$1,977,956.80
Investment Account:			
Victory Bonds, etc., with accrued interest to date			355,110.28
Current Assets:			
Stock of Merchandise, Stores, etc.		$640,324.49	
Accounts receivable, Less Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts		256,528.20	
Cash on Hand, and in Bank		13,044.96	
Bills Receivable		11,411.23	
			921,308.87
Suspended Assets:			
Insurance Prepaid, etc.			19,692.48
			$3,274,068.43

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:			
Authorized 30,000 shares of $100.00 each		3,000,000.00	
Subscribed and issued 17,335 shares, $100.00 each, fully paid up			$1,733,500.00
Mortgage Bonds:			
Authorized and issued		750,000.00	
Less—			
Held by the Company	$291,000.00		
Released from escrow and cancelled	60,000.00	351,000.00	
			399,000.00
Of which $200,000 are held in escrow to redeem a like amount of Standard Shirt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bonds outstanding.			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable including War Tax for 1924		$103,554.89	
Accrued interest on Bonds		9,975.00	
Dividend payable 15th May, 1924		30,336.25	
Wages accrued		12,817.55	156,683.69
Reserve for Depreciation			325,575.96
Profit and Loss Account—Balance at credit			659,308.78
			$3,274,068.43

Contingent Liability:
Bills Receivable under Discount............$82,024.87

JAMES N. LAING,
J. HARVEY ROY, } Directors.

Montreal, 28th May, 1924
Verified as per report of this date.
RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM AND HUTCHISON, C.A.,
Auditors.

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MINING NEWS FOR THE INVESTOR

New Gold and Silver Producers of North Come to Front Rapidly

First Quarter of Year Beats Previous Record by Million Dollars —Nickel-Copper Output Much Higher While Silver Total Fell

Gold production in Northern Ontario was at the rate of $23,500,000 for the first quarter of the year, exceeding the best previous quarter, 1922, by $1,060,407, according to W. R. Rogers, Ontario Department of Mines statistician. The second quarter of the year is expected to be materially higher with Hollinger advancing all the time and with Night Hawk making a better showing. The third quarter, now starting, will be still better as it will have the increased Lake Shore output and the fact that Tough-Oakes should do something this quarter. The figures for the first quarter show Vipond in the role of a producer for the first time. Argonaut is also showing well. Hollinger contributed better than half the total, turning out gold at better than a million monthly.

The figures follow:

Source	Gold Recovery ounces	Value inc. Silver and exchange
Porcupine—		
Clifton-Porcupine . ..	254	$ 5,270
Dome	49,702	1,031,757
Hollinger Consol. ...	142,560	3,039,406
McIntyre	42,547	899,765
Vipond Consolidated .	7,897	167,931
Total	242,960	$5,144,129
Kirkland Lake—		
Kirkland Lake	1,443	29,972
Lake Shore..	6,752	143,637
Teck-Hughes	13,209	281,365
Wright-Hargreaves ...	9,288	196,045
Total	30,692	$651,019
Miscellaneous—		
Argonaut	2,086	43,150
Nnkht Hawk	1,375	28,601
N. McDonald	6	126
Nickel-copper refining.	250	4,988
Total	3,717	$76,865
Grand Total	277,369	$5,872,013

Silver

While 1924 seems destined to be a silver year, production does not yet measure up to 1923. However, the second and third quarter figures will rapidly reverse this condition. The first quarter drop was due to the absence of Gowganda, the O'Brien not producing in that period. The second quarter will see not only O'Brien back but Castle will also be added, while the third quarter will see Lorrain Consolidated likely joining. At the same time Coniagas, Cobalt, will be missing, due to the fire. Companies shipping over 200,000 ounces of silver are given in order: Nipissing 770,866, Keeley 452,051, Mining Corporation 385,825, and Coniagas 256,094. Shipments as reported by the T. and N. O. Railway were 638 tons to the Deloro Smelter, 526 tons to the United States and 273 tons of residues to Germany. The average New York price of silver was 63.921 cents per ounce as compared with 65.845 for the corresponding quarter in 1923.

Details of silver outputs follow:

	Ounces	Value
Cobalt..	1,747,504	$1,113,205
South Lorrain	601,660	380,020
Gold refining	45,846	29,203
Nickel-copper refining	16,322	10,266
Total	2,411,332	$1,532,694

Nickel-Copper

A marked increase in the output of the nickel mines is shown by the nickel-copper figures, all three mines, British America, International and Mond Nickel operated mines and smelters. The first two mentioned have refineries in Canada, while the Mond Company ships all matte produced to its refinery in Wales. During the quarter there was a production of 16,500 tons of nickel-copper matte from 332,260 tons of ore smelted. Matte exported totalled 3,899 tons, while matte treated in Canadian refineries was 10,640 tons. The average New York price of electrolytic copper for the quarter was 12,875 cents per pound, compared with 15.566 cents in 1923. Electrolytic nickel in large lots was worth about 23 cents per pound. Precious metals recovered were gold $4,988, silver $10,266 and metals of the platinum group $126,783.

The production figures with comparative totals:

Product—	Quantity 1923	Quantity 1924	—Value— 1923	1924
Gold, ounces	213,263	277,369	$4,373,513	$5,735,882
Silver, ounces	2,729,749	2,411,332	1,792,876	1,532,694
Platinum metals, ounces	20	1,514	1,740	126,782
Copper (metallic) lbs...	2,872,540	4,972,382	460,441	644,483
Copper in matte exp. tons ..	549	1,371	109,875	219,360
Nickel in matte exp. tons ..	1,270	2,189	507,836	656,700
Iron, pig, tons	......	3,738	......	101,174
Cobalt, metallic, lbs.	84,639	78,020	205,459	176,501
Cobalt oxide, lbs.	135,923	119,014	268,241	229,704
Nickel oxide, lbs.	3,140,298	2,349,609	451,213	367,451
Nickel, metallic, lb.	4,761,768	7,905,802	927,406	1,614,712
Nickel, cobalt compounds, lbs.	234,712	93,100	74,186	84,127
Lead, pig, lbs.	1,003,633	1,114,474	69,067	85,581
Total	......	......	$9,241,853	$11,575,151

GOLD AND SILVER VEINS TOGETHER

Unique Feature of Deposits of Onaman District in North-west Ontario

More than 200 claims have been staked in the Onaman gold and silver camp, North-western Ontario, this spring.

Already a number of deals have been put through, some on options and others straight sales. Most of the big companies have representatives in the field, looking over claims and taking general stock of the camp. Among the more active of the big fellows are Dome, Hollinger and Nipissing. The latter company purchased eleven claims from several prospectors, among them being the original discovery claims of McKechnie, the price for these three claims being $60,000.

It is reported that the gold vein is traceable over two claims, and is drift-covered on the third claim. It is a strong, well-defined vein 5 ft. in width, widening where stringers come in to 8 ft. The lowest channel assay gave $13 in gold to the ton, while a careful sampling of the whole vein gave an average value of $37. Nipissing purchased three claims from Thomas J. Curry, prospector, for $30,000. A vein of quartz, carrying some visible gold, with an average width of two feet, has been traced across the two claims. There is a second vein on these claims, similar to the McKechnie silver vein, traceable over two claims, samples from which give an average value of 54 oz. of silver per ton.

Values in gold throughout the camp are running high according to reports within the camp itself. A feature of the Onaman field is the proximity of the silver and gold-bearing veins, making it one of the unique mineral areas of the province.

Miners Going to Pay Brokers For Attention

Dealing with chances for developing mining business in England, Edward Cronyn in a letter reviewing the mining situation, says:

"It is going to pay the brokers of the Toronto Stock Exchange handsomely, to devote a great deal of attention to this business. Our exchange is well and very favorably known in London, and mining men from there will be glad to have us take a keener interest in the mining situation, and prepare all our facilities for financing sound development of the better class of mining issues. Most of our brokers realize the importance of this, and many of the members and their partners have, as the members of our firm have, made repeated visits to the mining country to get really first-hand information on the situation there."

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

Duke of Devonshire Speaks of His Interest in Northern Ontario Mines

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at a dinner for Hon. Chas. McCrea in London, dealt with "the astounding possibilities of Ontario." Not being a miner, he was dependent for his information upon the technical representatives of the government, but after descending various mines he was so impressed with the possibilities that each time he was in a mining district he inquired how many mines had been discovered since his previous visit. The report was always satisfactory. (Laughter.)

Good Commercial Ore Indicated on Hunton

The Hunton Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited, have expended $55,000 in development work during the last year on 400 feet of shaft sinking and 1,700 feet of lateral work at the 125 and 375 foot levels. In a statement to the shareholders, Henry M. Porteous, the secretary, points out that 3,000 feet of diamond drilling has been prospected in an area in which there was indicated at a depth of 700 feet and 500 feet north of present workings, commercial ore of good grade and widths. Present development is cross-cutting to this vein system. The objective will be reached in August.

Backus Interests After Two Mining Properties

Westree Gold Mines shareholders meet next Wednesday to consider the sale of the assets of the company. The shareholders will be asked to ratify the option agreement providing for the sale of the assets of the company to Frank E. Davidson in consideration of the expenditure of money in development, and providing for a new company to be incorporated. The new company is to have a capitalization of $5,000,000, par value $1, of which 2,000,000 shares are to be issued to the company. It is understood that $50,000 has to be spent on development work before the formation of a new company. E. W. Backus is said to be behind the new venture. The same interests are after a silver property in Gowganda.

Another Fine Vein on South Keora Property

Keora directors are in the north in response to a wire from the manager of the new South Keora property in S. Lorrain. A sixth vein, showing 4 inches of Cobalt for a distance of nearly 400 feet has been opened and it is said that a silver showing has also been uncovered. Keora has also acquired two new and valuable claims close to the producing section of the camp.

Few Issues Claim Bulk of Trading in Mines

The mining market has had a fairly active week. Attention, however, has been focused on a few stocks. Lorrain Consolidated has been the leader, providing heavy trading. The issue held firm, moving up from 23 to 30 with transactions totalling over 300,000 shares. Advices from the north are that the high-grade discovery on the property is holding up well under development. It is stated that the company expects to cut a couple of other veins in a week or so and they are also expected to carry high grade.

Goldale came in for attention during the last of the week. No official announcement in regard the future of the company has been issued but it is known that the time is near for one. It is believed that Coniagas will take over the further development of the property.

Consolidated West Dome developed a weakness at the week-end after showing a strong spurt earlier. Plans to start milling are going ahead and it is known that at the first of the week a deal for some electrical equipment was made.

The large silver and gold producers are holding well but trading in them is quite small, the trading, mostly professional, favoring the cheaper and more speculative issues.

Tough-Oakes Picks up Main Break at Depth

Tough-Oakes has cut the main ore shoot of the property, commonly called the main break, at the 1,025-ft. level. The ore body is reported 10 ft. wide and high grade with the enrichment of nearly four feet. This will add a material tonnage of ore to the mine.

W.-Hargreaves Has Done Well in Three Years

Wright-Hargreaves has been operating three full years and in that time has brought a prospect up to a producing, dividend-paying mine of some magnitude. Gold bullion produced totals over $2,000,000 with $750,000 paid shareholders while the company's surplus is about a million. Mill enlargement is going ahead.

The company has approximately a year's supply of ore already broken down and prepared for the mill in addition to large ore reserves to a depth of 1,000 feet, which are being steadily increased.

Assoc. Gold Ready For Mill in Couple Months

Associated Goldfields pool, in existence for some time now, is to be continued another year. In that time, the mill, now on the ground, should be erected and in operation. The underground workings are now at 1,020-ft. level. Machinery is on the site for developing 6,000 h.p. at Wendigo Falls. Manager Graves says the mine will be ready for the mill in a couple of months.

MAY PRODUCTION FIGURES

Dome	$371,055
Teck-Hughes	92,600
Vipond	$145,400
Keeley (ounces)	147,608
Nipissing	$188,621

SILVER AND OTHER METALS

	9	10	11	12
Silver—				
London (P) ..	35 /16	—	35	34⅞
New York ...	67	67	67	66¾
Copper	—	12¾	12¾	12¾
Lead	—	7.00	7.25	7.00
Zinc	—	5.82	5.85	5.80

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending June 10

	High	Low	Close June 10	Close June 3
Apex	3½	3	3¼	3½
Algonquin	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
Argonaut	45	33	44½	44½
Atlas	5	4½	4¾	4⅞
Baldwin	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Beatty	5	4¾	5	4⅝
Beaver	19½	16¼	18	15⅞
Bidgood	9	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
Buckingham . .	4	3¼	3¼	3
Can. Lorrain .	58	51	52	52
Capital	34	3½	32½	32½
Castle Treth. .	70½	65	65	69½
Clifton Con. . .	18	16	16	16½
Coniagas	1.60	1.50	1.60	1.75
Cons. Smelt. . .	39½	38	38½	39½
Cons. W. Dome	25	21½	21½	22¼
Col. Kirkland .	4	4	4	3½
Cr. Reserve ...	67½	51	61	55
Dome Mines .. .	17.10	16.50	17.10	16.60
Dome Kirk. . .	1	1	1	1
Everett	6	4	4	5
Gold Reef . ..	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1½
Goldale	22	18	22	20
Hattie	8⅝	7	7⅞	6⅞
Hillcrest p. ...	80	80	80	80½
Hollinger . . .	13.10	12.75	12.85	12.66
Hunton	10	9¾	9¾	10
Inspiration ...	7	7	7	7
Indian	20¾	19	20	21
Keora	12	11	11½	11
Keeley	2.44	2.30	2.31	2.26
Kirk. Lake ...	20	19½	19½	19
Lakeside	21	16	19½	16
La Rose	10	10	10	10
Lake Shore ...	3.69	3.60	3.67	3.70
Lorrain, T. L. .	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.25
Lorrain	29½	24¾	29	25
McIntyre .. .	16.30	15.75	16.25	16.00
McKinley	12	11	11	12
Mining Corp. ..	3.00	2.80	2.89	2.82
Moneta	17	16¾	17	17
Montreal, Ont.	7	6	6	7¾
Newray	30¼	29	29	30
Nipissing . . .	6.20	6.10	6.10	6.05
Ophir	4⅝	3¼	3¼	4½
Preston	12	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
Pete. Lake	10⅝	8⅝	9⅞	8¾
Rouyn	15¼	13	14½	15
Teck Hughes .	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.11
Tough Oakes .	66	60	62½	62
Skead	25	24½	24½	25
West Dome ...	24	24	24	24
Vickers	10½	10	10½	10
Vipond Cons. .	1.10	1.02	1.02	1.06
West Tree . ..	7¼	5½	6	6¾
Wettlaufer . ..	30	25	26	26½
Wright Har. ..	3.30	3.00	3.10	2.95
NEW YORK PRICES				
Int'l. Nick'l com.	14¼	12⅛	14¼	13⅝
OIL COMPANIES				
B. A. Oil	33¾	33¼	33¾	34
Imperial	103	100	103	104
Inter. Pet. . ..	17½	17	17⅛	17½
Mutual	10¼	10	10	10½
North Star, c..	75	75	75	75
North Star, p...	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.69
Brit. Cons. Oil	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.95

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CANADA DID MOST OF HER FINANCING AT HOME IN 1923

(Continued from page 1)

large issues to be absorbed, are due not only to the slowing down of the country's ordinary commercial business, but largely also to the reluctance of owners of capital to risk same in new projects in Canada because of our heavy taxation. The fact that popular agitation in the United States, admittedly the richest and most prosperous country in the world to-day, has recently crystallized in very substantial tax reductions, only serves to make strikingly apparent the necessity of similar action in Canada, which, because of its greatly undeveloped resources, should be placed in the position to attract capital from all parts of the world. With our great need for population, our legislators should encourage the maximum of initiative in enterprise by permitting those who assume the risks to enjoy the reward, instead of adhering to taxation policies that border at times almost upon confiscation of individual profits and, therefore, greatly impede national development.

Lauds Turnover Tax

In our business it is axiomatic that when funds are plentiful security prices are high, with yield rates consequently low, bidding is usually extra keen and the margin of profit very small. This is the position to-day. On the other hand, when loanable funds are moderately scarce, bonds are cheaper, prices are low and our margin of profit in the security business usually higher. In other words, when business is better for all other classes, business is better for us. From the national, as well as our own individual standpoint we should, therefore, increasingly co-operate with all other organizations in the endeavor to get taxation in this country on a sounder basis and thus hasten the coming of better times for all business in Canada. Even more than tax reduction do we need tax reform. Personally, I hope the time will soon arrive when a turnover tax along the lines advocated by the late Sir Edmund Walker and other leading authorities will be adopted as the remedy; in other words, that we will direct our taxes more against spending and less against saving.

With such a turnover tax there could be combined a moderate income tax programme, largely exempting smaller incomes, say up to $3,000, thus helping the great majority of our citizens, and taxing incomes over that amount on a sliding scale, with a maximum surtax limit of, say, 80 per cent. as against the 65 per cent. now provided for. The recent intimation from Ottawa that the Federal Government has under consideration the appointment of a commission on tariff and taxation is extremely encouraging, and if promptly carried out should prove a veritable boon to business generally. Properly constituted it should mark the end of the series of upsetting taxation experiments from which Canada has been suffering, and should produce soundly based methods of raising revenue best suited to the needs and development of Canadian enterprise.

Demand Economy

Coupled with and growing out of the pressure for taxation reform, the past twelve months have witnessed a universal and insistent demand for a rigorous curtailment of public expenditure. In many municipalities, where expensive public works have been proposed, the ratepayers have shown themselves unusually critical. Large money by-laws have frequently been defeated. Boards of Trade and other bodies have been active in passing resolutions in favor of rigid economy. Now municipal councils, provincial and federal governments, are always sensitive to public opinion, and in consequence there is a marked tendency of late to reduce both the amount and the cost of various governmental services. Our organization, through its sectional activities, sub-committees and officers, has participated, with other associations, in making representations in various quarters toward more economical administration, and will so continue.

Prevent Wild-cats

As you are aware blue sky laws have for some time been in force in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick. During the past year the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia have passed similar legislation, although all have not yet actually put same into effect. The nature of their enactments will be dealt with in detail in the sectional reports. Our association, through its counsel, officers and committees, has been able to render effective service to the various provincial authorities in connection with the new laws, although perhaps not to the full extent our experience and knowledge would have permitted us to do. Naturally, we are in the heartiest sympathy with all legislative efforts to prevent the sale of doubtful securities and wild-cat promotions. The difficulty has been to provide the means of eliminating the unsound without putting undue restrictions upon the marketing of legitimate investments. As a result, blue sky legislation has taken many different forms in the different provinces. Some require registration of brokers; some do not, but all demand the filing of voluminous documents and information with regard to the proposed offering. The lack of clearness and uniformity in these technical demands under the several provincial laws entails much trouble, delay and expense to bona fide dealers, and is not only detrimental to the prompt marketing of perfectly good securities, but increases the cost of the financing to the borrower. Moreover, the courts of Saskatchewan and New Brunswick and the Supreme Court of Canada have recently held that the Blue Sky Acts of the provinces of Saskatchewan and New Brunswick are in effect ultra vires insofar as they restrict the exercise of powers enjoyed by a company incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act. These decisions emphasize the conflict between Dominion and provincial powers with resulting uncertainty as to Dominion and provincial rights in connection with this type of legislation. An excellent field of service would appear to be open to our association in preparing a model blue sky law which could be submitted to the Dominion and provincial authorities in the hope that it could be generally adopted throughout the Dominion as a uniform law governing the sale of securities. Such uniform legislation could, of course, be made effective only with the co-operation of the Dominion and the various provinces. The possibility of some such action has been tentatively discussed with members of the Government of some of the provinces and the suggestion was sympathetically received. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the incoming executive carefully consider the possibility of success in this direction, as a uniform type of act running throughout the Dominion would be of immense advantage to bond investors, bond dealers and the public in general.

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Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with same week last year).

Eastern Cities

	June 7, 1923	June 5, 1924
Halifax	$ 3,299,296	$ 2,878,683
St. John	2,460,817	2,635,717
Moncton	946,635	842,135
Sherbrooke	858,447	919,546
Quebec	5,993,820	5,703,540
Montreal	111,723,382	87,205,205
Ottawa	7,965,460	6,467,187
Kingston	687,399	815,486
Peterborough	858,618	979,923
Toronto	98,348,194	83,464,104
Hamilton	5,977,783	5,121,144
Brantford	1,076,407	872,111
London	4,444,400	2,742,544
Kitchener	1,355,905	897,310
Windsor	4,537,707	3,197,241
	$250,534,270	$204,741,876

Western Cities

	June 7, 1923	June 5, 1924
Fort William	865,663	905,067
Winnipeg	47,423,559	53,002,279
Brandon	590,021	536,041
Regina	3,340,535	2,821,021
Moose Jaw	1,140,728	1,062,595
Saskatoon	1,476,274	1,543,529
Prince Albert	387,156	323,514
Lethbridge	453,641	493,657
Calgary	3,937,260	4,184,812
Edmonton	4,631,714	......
Medicine Hat	298,140	331,170
N. Westminster	478,379	674,875
Vancouver	14,028,872	13,442,347
Victoria	2,069,362	1,783,794
	$ 81,121,304	$ 81,105,701

NEWS OF THE BANKS AND BANKING

ROBB IS NOT IN FAVOR OF RADICAL BANK ACT CHANGES

No Inclination to Make Experiments With System

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The bringing down by Hon. J. A. Robb of his amendments to the Bank Act providing for Government inspection, featured the sittings of the banking and commerce committe during the last week. Mr. Robb intimated quite plainly that while he intended to press for needed changes that would insure competent inspection, and give the Minister power to order the suspension of a bank's operations in case it became insolvent, still he did not intend to introduce any American innovations. He did not see the necessity of appointing an official with powers approximating to those possessed by the Controller of the Currency in the United States, the Deputy Minister of Finance being, in his opinion, quite competent for any work of this nature there is to do. He also thought that in the matter of rediscounting the Finance Act gave the banks of this country as much accommodation as did the Federal Reserve system in the United States.

There were echoes of the Home Bank affair. Asked as to the competency of the auditing of that institution, Mr. Edwards said that the auditor was not a chartered accountant, but held a position in a Toronto college, and he gave the bank part time. In reply to further questioning on this point Mr. Edwards admitted that up until the passing of the amendments to the Bank Act of last year, any person of similar qualifications could have acted as auditor for any bank.

Mr. Spencer questioned Mr. Edwards closely on the point of whether he considered the double liability a safeguard to depositors, and the reply was that, to some extent, he considered it such. The Bank of Yarmouth that failed in 1905, had collected 84 per cent. and the Ontario Bank a similar amount. The Sovereign, however, had only collected $179,000 on a capital of $3,000,000. The Banque de St. Jean collected about 33 per cent., the Banque St. Hyacinthe about 30 per cent. The colections in the case of the Farmers' Bank were a little over 50 per cent. Only $148,000 was collected by the Bank of Vancouver on a subscribed capital of $587,000.

Mr. Healey questioned Mr. Edwards closely as to a bank's right of issue, it being established that they are permitted to do so up to the extent of their unimpaired capital. In reply to questions from the same member as to what body supervised such issue, Mr. Edwards quoted the Act to the effort that the Bankers' Association controlled it. It seemed to be the desire of the questioners to show that as the Home Bank had for six years been issuing notes on an impaired capital, and that as the controlling of such issue lay with the Bankers' Association, therefore the Association was to some extent responsible.

Mr. Robb on Stand

H. T. Ross, secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, was on the stand before the committee on Wednesday. There was a determined effort on the part of several of the questioners to establish a connection showing that as the issue of notes by the banks is done under the direction of the Bankers' Association, therefore, there was, in the case of the Home Bank, some liability on the part of that body for what had happened. Mr. Ross, though strongly pressed, refused to admit any such liability, and in reply to questions from Messrs. Marler and Hughes, said that the issue of notes was not primarily responsible for the bank's failure.

NOTHING DEFINITE AS TO DEPOSITORS

Judge McKeown's Report Leaves Home Bank Matter Practically Where It Was

OTTAWA.—Judge McKeown, in his interim report on the Home bank, tabled in the House, makes no specific recommendation on the reimbursement of depositors. But he finds that such representations were made to the Department of Finance in 1916 and 1918, as justified an investigation by the Minister of Finance (at the time, Sir Thomas White) under Section 56A of the Bank Act.

This is the section under which the Minister of Finance is empowered to appoint an auditor.

Had the audit been made, the report continues, the result would have been either:

1. Liquidation immediately following such audit, or,
2. Amalgamation with another bank.

And as to the effect of such an audit upon the present position of depositors, Judge McKeown finds that:

1. If made in 1916, the present depositors would have suffered no loss.
2. If made in 1918, "I do not think any loss would have fallen upon them."

The report reviews the financial condition of the Home Bank in 1916 and 1918, and the action taken by the then Minister of Finance. It adds that "the only steps the Government could have taken to save the situation would have been to make thorough investigation into the bank's affairs," which, as already stated, would have resulted either in liquidation or amalgamation.

Only Four Branches Were Opened in May

According to returns from the various Canadian chartered banks there were only four new branches opened during the month of May, while for the same period there were fourteen branches closed. Following is a list of the branches opened and closed during the month:

OPENED

Imperial—Crystal Beach, Ont., (for summer months).

Provincial—Joliette, Que.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Sterling—Erie Beach, (sub to Fort Erie).

CLOSED

Commerce—West Hamilton, (sub-agency; Niagara Falls, Bank of Hamilton branch; Weldon, Sask.; Gladstone, Man.; Headingly, Man.; Nanton, Alta., Bank of Hamilton branch.

Imperial—Port Robinson, (sub to Welland); Avon, Ont., (sub to Ingersoll).

Montreal—Lyn, Ont.; Thornbury, Ont.; Altona, Man.; Botha, Huxley, Alta.; Yates St., Victoria.

The Sterling Bank advises that its branches at Varna and Bayfield, Ont., are now operating on a three-day basis. Both of these branches are under the management of E. H. Johns.

Bank Inspection Outlined In Amendments to the Act

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—The following is the text of the amendments to the Bank Act submitted by the acting Minister of Finance, Hon. J. A. Robb, to the Banking and Commerce committee of the House of Commons, and on which the committee will pass. It is quite probable that other amendments may also be submitted by the acting Minister.

BILL ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND THE BANK ACT"

Section 56A of The Bank Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

Inspection

56A. The minister shall appoint a person who has had training and experience in the business of banking who shall be charged with the performance of the duties hereinafter mentioned. Such person shall be designated "Inspector General of Banks" and is hereinafter called the inspector.

2. The inspector shall hold office during good behaviour, but may be removed from office by the Governor-in-Council for misbehaviour or for incapacity, inability, or failure to perform his duties properly.

3. If the inspector is removed from office for any of such reasons, the order-in-council providing for such removal and all documents relating thereto shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next ensuing session.

4. The inspector while holding office shall not perform any service for compensation other than the service rendered by him under the provisions of this section.

5. The minister may appoint or employ, on the recommendation of the deputy minister of finance and the inspector, such persons with training and experience in the business of banking or auditing, and such clerical assistants, as may be deemed necessary to carry out and give effect to the provisions of this section. Persons so appointed or employed shall receive such salary or remuneration as may be fixed by the minister.

6. The inspector, or other person appointed or employed under this section acting under his direction, shall at least once in each calendar year, and oftener if considered necessary by the inspector or the minister, examine and inquire into the affairs and business of each bank, and at the conclusion of the examination and enquiry a report thereon shall be conducted at the chief office of the bank, or office of the general manager if the office of the general manager is at a place other than the chief office of the bank, and it shall not be necessary for the inspector or such other person to conduct any part of such examination at the branches of the bank unless in his judgment reports from the branches or other evidence, or lack of reports or evidence, render an examination necessary at particular branches.

7. A copy of all reports made by the auditors of a bank to the general manager and to the directors under the next preceding section shall be transmitted or delivered to the minister by the auditors at the same time as such reports are transmitted or delivered to the general manager and directors.

8. The inspector, or person acting under his direction, shall have a right of access to the books and accounts, documents, vouchers and securities of the bank, and shall be entitled to require and receive from the directors, officers and auditors of the bank such information and explanation as may be necessary for the performance of his duties.

9. The inspector, or person acting under his direction, shall have power to examine under oath the general manager and any of the other officers of the bank, and a general manager or other officer who refuses to submit to such examination commits an offence against this act and is liable as provided in section 157 of this act.

10. Whenever the inspector is satisfied that a bank is insolvent he shall report fully on the bank's condition to the minister and the minister may, without waiting for the bank to suspend payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrue, request the association or the president of the association to appoint a curator to supervise the affairs of such bank, and such request shall have the same effect as if the bank had suspended payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrued, and a curator shall forthwith be appointed as provided in section 117 of this act.

11. The inspector shall be paid a salary fixed by the minister at a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per annum.

12. All salaries, remuneration and other expenses incidental to giving effect to this section shall be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund, and the consolidated revenue fund shall be recouped after the end of each calendar year for such outlay by an assessment upon the banks based upon the average total assets of the banks respectively during the year, as shown by the monthly returns made by the banks to the minister under section 112, and such assessment shall be paid by the banks.

13. All persons appointed under this section shall be officers of the Department of Finance, but the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1918, shall not apply to such persons.

14. Any director, president, general manager or other officer of the bank who directly or indirectly makes a loan or grant or gives any gratuity to the inspector or any other person appointed or employed under this section, and the inspector or any such person who accepts or receives, directly or indirectly, any such loan, grant or gratuity, commits an offence against this act, and is liable as provided in section 157 of this act, in addition to any punishment otherwise provided.

15. The inspector and any person appointed or employed under this section who discloses to any other person, except the minister and the deputy minister of finance, any information regarding a bank, its business or affairs commits an offence against this act and is liable as provided in section 157 of the act.

16. Provided however that the government shall not incur any liability whatever to any depositor, creditor or shareholder of any bank, or to any other person, for any damages, payment, compensation or indemnity which he may suffer or claim by reason of this section or anything therein contained, or by reason of anything done or omitted to be done under the requirements thereof, or by reason of anything omitted to be done which is thereby required to be done, or by reason of any order or direction of the Governor-in-Council or of the minister in the execution or administration of the powers or any of them by this section conferred, or by reason of any failure or omission on the part of Governor-in-Council or of the minister or of the inspector, or of any officer or employee of the government to execute or discharge any power, authority or duty thereunder, or otherwise by reason of any default, negligence, mistake, error or omission in the administration or discharge of the powers or duties which in any circumstances are by this section intended or authorized to be executed or performed; and no such payment, damages, compensation or indemnity, nor any claim therefor, shall in any case be authorized, paid or entertained by the government.

17. This section shall come into force on the first day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, but it shall not be incumbent upon the inspector to examine all of the banks under the section during the calendar year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High	Low	Last Year High	Last Year Low
June 5	1 21-32	1 21-32	2 9-32	2 3-32
June 6	1 21-32	1 5-8	2 5-32	2 3-32
June 7	1 21-32	1 5-8	2 7-32	2 3-16
June 9	1 21-32	1 5-8	2 1-4	2 3-16
June 10	1 11-16	1 21-32	2 11-32	2 9-32
June 11	1 3-4	1 21-32	2 13-32	2 5-16

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lire Demand
June 5	4.31	5.05	4.34¾
June 6	4.31	5.12½	4.34¾
June 7	4.30⅞	5.11	4.35
June 9	4.30⅞	5.07½	4.34½
June 10	4.30⅞	5.04½	4.33¾
June 11	4.31⅛	5.43½	4.36

Staff Gossip

D. L. Weese, local manager of the Standard Bank, has been transferred to Wellesley, Ont. Mr. Reid, of Tavistock, will succeed him. — The Free Press, Forest.

* * *

R. S. Williams, who has been appointed to the managership of the Bank of Commerce here, has arrived and is now in charge. Mr. Murray left for Toronto, where he assumed his new position of assistant-secretary of the bank.—The Bulletin, Collingwood.

* * *

Robt. Ross, manager of the Queen St., E., (Toronto) branch of the Dominion Bank, is retiring after forty years' honorable service with the bank. Before going to Toronto, Mr. Ross was manager of the Dominion Bank in Lindsay for a great many years.—The Reformer, Oshawa.

* * *

Eugene St. Germain, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, South Mountain, Ont., died almost instantly from a fractured skull when a coupe which he was driving toppled into a ditch on the Van Rensselaer Road about 15 miles east of Ogdensburg, on Sunday evening last.

* * *

SYDNEY.—Manager Horner, of Port Morien, N. S., branch of the Royal Bank, is arranging the final details of closing the branch before taking a post elsewhere. Max Rose, of the clerical staff, has been transferred to the Whitney Pier (Sydney) branch.

* * *

L. J. MacCarthy, manager of the Royal Bank at Inverness, is visiting Glace Bay, where he was manager for the Royal before the war. Since then he has been stationed at San Diego and Charlottetown.

* * *

Harold Friars, who has been attached to the Bank of Montreal in St. John, N.B., for some years, has been transferred to the Fredericton branch. Before leaving he was presented with a token by associates in a musical organization.

W. L. Grey, manager of a sub-branch of the Provincial Bank of Canada in St. John, N. B., was married recently in St. John, to Miss Agnes McLaughlin of that city. The honeymoon was spent on a motor tour of New Brunswick and Maine. The groom formerly lived in Halifax, N. S., and has been in the service of the Provincial Bank for several years.

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LA BANQUE RURALE DROPS ITS EFFORTS

Promoters Evidently Unable to Get Quebec Farmers to Subscribe Capital

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Efforts of a group of Quebec city people to foster a new Quebec bank have finally been given up. The present economic situation and recent banking events are the reason given for the decision not to go ahead with the financing of La Banque Rurale.

This bank obtained a charter from Parliament a year ago. Under Canadian banking laws a Canadian bank cannot start without a million dollars of capital subscribed and it is quite likely that in the case of La Banque Rurale it has been found impossible to get this sum subscribed.

The interests behind the bank were not particularly strong. The moving spirit was Napoleon Lavoie, formerly general manager of La Banque Nationale, who resigned when that institution ran into financial snags. The president was to have been Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture in the Quebec provincial cabinet. The bank was originally to have been known as La Banque des Cultivateurs, but when the application for the charter came before the Banking and Commerce Committee at Ottawa the Minister of Finance, Hon. William S. Fielding, raised objections to the use of a name which he felt would give the impression that this bank was in a better position than some others to serve the rural community. As a matter of fact the bank had as its avowed aim the extension of banking service in rural areas and finally chose the name La Banque Rurale and under this name it was chartered by Parliament.

IMPERIAL

The Imperial Bank announces the following changes: Hawkesbury, Ont., branch is being closed on June 14; Chute à Blondeau, sub-branch to Hawkesbury, is also being closed on June 14.

MONTREAL

The Bank of Montreal announces that a branch of the bank has been opened at 626 Notre Dame Street, West, Montreal, to be known as "Notre Dame and McCord Streets branch," under the management of C. M. Roche.

Maritime Notes

ST. JOHN.—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal is expected to visit Moncton, N.B., in the near future. Sir Frederick was born and reared in Moncton, and has a sister, Mrs. C. E. Masters, living there.

While in Frederickton, N.B., C. E. Neill, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada renewed old banking acquaintances. Mr. Neill made his start in banking in Fredericton, in which city he was born and reared, his father being the owner of a hardware store there.

David and James Fergan, of Chicago, well known bankers of Chicago for some years, are expected at their summer homes in St. Andrews, N.B., before the close of June. Both have maintained summer domiciles in St. Andrews for many years. Previous to going to the United States, both were identified with banks in the maritime provinces, including service in Fredericton, N.B.

Important Increase in Savings Deposits in Banks in April

An increase of nearly $19,000,000 in savings deposits during the month of April is the outstanding feature of the report of the chartered banks of Canada for that month. This increase may be taken as an indication of restored public confidence in the banks but at the same time it is also an indication of retrenchment in ordinary spending by the average citizen and a measure of curtailment of retail business. It may be, too, that unseasonable weather has had the effect in many instances of delaying for a time certain seasonal purchasing. Demand deposits during the month also showed an increase of more than $10,000,000.

Current loans during April showed a reduction of about $1,500,000, while the reduction as compared with a year ago was more than $82,500,000. Provincial loans were reduced by about $2,700,000 but municipal loans were increased by $5,670,000, loans on public securities by $2,800,000 and loans on railway securities by $2,000,000, while loans on government securities advanced by $9,350,000. Call loans abroad were reduced by close to $3,000,000 but call loans in Canada were increased by $4,750,000.

BANK STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF APRIL

ASSETS

	April, 1924	March, 1924	Change	April, 1923	Change
Immediately Available Liquid Assets					
Specie	$ 59,656,186	$ 58,616,405+	$ 1,039,781	$ 70,681,060—	$11,024,874
Dom. Notes	146,745,862	138,514,256+	8,231,606	166,619,535—	19,873,673
Gold res.	65,602,533	60,902,533+	4,700,000	56,552,533+	9,050,000
U. K. banks	8,252,652	6,865,094+	1,387,558	6,488,224+	1,764,428
For. banks	46,253,720	49,567,681—	3,313,961	58,727,514—	12,473,794
For. curr.	27,285,744	27,363,260—	77,516	......+	27,285,744
Gov. secs.	298,170,194	288,820,810+	9,349,384	236,031,991+	62,138,203
Call loans ab'd	205,348,227	208,306,568—	2,958,341	211,109,821—	5,761,594
	$ 857,315,118	$ 838,956,607+	$18,358,511	$ 806,210,678+	$51,104,440
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Pub. sec.	$ 130,270,307	$ 127,442,024+	$ 2,828,283	$ 115,186,064+	$15,084,243
Rly. sec.	55,703,355	53,640,188+	2,063,167	51,862,245+	3,841,110
Can. call loans	108,979,049	104,230,641+	4,748,408	94,021,385+	14,957,664
Current	1,005,425,951	1,006,913,916—	1,487,965	1,087,969,788—	82,543,837
Loans ab'd	179,737,914	179,478,716+	259,198	163,148,823+	16,589,091
Prov. loans	13,459,229	16,155,432—	2,696,203	8,196,294+	5,262,935
Municipal	76,519,086	70,848,782+	5,670,304	76,431,861+	87,225
	$1,570,094,891	$1,558,709,699+	$11,385,192	$1,596,816,460—	$26,721,569
Other Assets					
Overdue debts	$	$	$	$ 7,187,961—	$ 7,187,961
Non-cur. loans	16,571,708	16,370,066+	201,642	......+	16,571,708
Real estate	6,912,785	6,888,711+	24,074	5,516,390+	1,396,395
Mortgages	3,946,357	3,935,523+	10,834	3,170,733+	775,624
Premises	71,050,166	70,916,008+	134,158	69,423,365+	1,626,801
Lets. of cred.	50,635,142	51,425,142—	790,000	17,728,822+	32,906,320
Loans to comp.	10,151,220	10,173,736—	22,516	......+	10,151,220
Other assets	3,938,994	3,903,922+	35,072	4,553,564—	614,570
	$ 163,206,372	$ 163,613,108—	$ 406,736	$ 107,580,835+	$55,625,537
Total	$2,590,616,381	$2,561,279,414+	$29,336,967	$2,510,607,973+	$80,008,408
Note cir. dep.	6,125,240	6,129,552—	4,312	6,454,339—	329,099
Int. bk. bal.	131,835,510	116,699,895+	15,135,615	168,139,667—	36,304,157
Gross	$2,728,577,131	$2,684,108,861+	$44,468,270	$2,685,201,979+	$43,375,152

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

	April, 1924	March, 1924	Change	April, 1923	Change
Liability to Government and Circulation					
Circulation	$ 161,654,759	$ 170,850,556—	$ 9,195,797	$ 166,255,925—	$ 4,601,166
Dom. Govt.	61,023,632	56,324,095+	4,699,537	44,625,413+	16,398,219
Prov. Govt.	36,469,283	34,596,804+	1,872,479	33,822,221+	2,647,062
Govt. advances	37,800,000	23,028,027+	14,771,973	......+	37,800,000
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	504,288,570	493,897,179+	10,391,391	537,340,978—	33,052,408
Savings	1,211,504,684	1,192,589,899+	18,914,785	1,227,253,431—	15,748,747
Total	$1,715,793,254	$1,686,487,078+	$29,306,176	$1,764,594,409—	$48,801,155
Foreign dep.	338,900,651	336,233,989+	2,666,662	319,086,906+	19,813,745
Due to Banks Abroad, Etc.					
U. Kingdom	$ 4,921,022	$ 5,526,250—	$ 605,228	$ 6,609,143—	$ 1,688,121
Foreign	30,441,696	30,634,710—	193,014	31,085,390—	643,694
Bills pay.	8,513,797	8,260,514+	253,283	9,808,611—	1,294,814
Lets of credit	50,635,142	51,425,142—	790,000	17,728,822+	32,906,320
Other liab.	2,559,923	2,269,879+	290,044	3,064,983—	505,060
Pub. liab.	$2,448,713,159	$2,405,637,044+	$43,076,115	$2,396,681,823+	$52,031,336
Due bet. banks	13,172,782	10,511,761+	2,661,021	14,889,642—	1,716,860
	$2,461,885,941	$2,416,148,805+	$45,737,136	$2,411,571,465+	$50,314,476
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	$ 1,296,004	$ 851,884+	$ 444,120	$ ......+	$ 1,296,004
Reserve	123,775,000	123,775,000	......	130,675,000—	6,900,000
Capital	123,409,560	123,409,560	......	125,351,873—	1,942,313
Gross	$2,710,366,505	$2,664,185,249+	$46,181,256	$2,667,598,338+	$42,768,167

THE FINANCIAL POST

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THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

TORONTO JUNE 13, 1924

STORY OF A PRIZE MAN

JOHN EMORY ANDRUS, Methodist minister's son, school-teacher, medicine, drug and chemical manufacturer, financier, congressman, and now one of the ten richest men in the U. S., recently began his 84th year and was interviewed on success in life and other topics by the New York papers.

He said he expected money for shopping was going to be more scarce in 1924 than 1923. For some years it has been so easy to get and so carelessly and extravagantly spent, but now he pointed out it is getting into the pockets of those who use it judiciously for the good of the people, to develop industry, and not in wasteful personal living. Though this change is going on he thought business in 1924 would be good and could see no signs of a serious slump.

Mr. Andrus does not use a limousine but rides to business in street car and subway every day. It is the cheaper and he finds it a splendid place to think. His favorite pleasure is to be home with his family where he thinks over the day's work, finds its mistakes and prepares himself with a good night's rest for the jobs of the coming day.

He likes the simple life, peace of mind, a restful night and business conducted without friction and believes the most successful policy is to play the game square.

Canada has many men—leaders they are—following the same career, saving their money to use for developing bigger things for the public good. They are leading quiet, simple, moderate lives. They are always ready to serve the public in other ways. But they are so misunderstood, so misrepresented, by those about them, or those who speak for them, or a few selfish men of their own class, that the public abuses and does not use them.

SERVICE AT COST

TORONTO'S city council and Toronto's Hydro commissioners evidently have no say in the rates for electricity to be charged the people of Toronto, even after paying the Ontario Hydro commission its own price for power. As a result of an act of the provincial legislature passed at the last session, Sir Adam Beck can dictate the power rates to be charged in Toronto as well as the price the city is to pay for the power and can disqualify for office members of the city's commission or the city council who oppose him. Describing this situation the Toronto Star says:

> Can the whole city council of Toronto be disqualified from office for five years for unanimously instructing Mayor Hiltz to oppose these rates, if his opposition results in a rate being charged, which Sir Adam does not approve?
>
> Can the Hydro commissioners themselves be removed from office and disqualified for five years if they keep charging the old rates instead of putting the new ones into force?
>
> It seems so. It seems that the stage was carefully set for the present situation earlier in the present year, when Sir Adam Beck had a bill put through the legislature, which puts the city council and the local commissioners in the hollow of his hand. This bill makes his commission an absolute autocrat so far as rates are concerned.

Toronto is merely feeling the pressure of the Hydro legislative steam roller. So long as this powerful political machine was used merely to crush the Mackenzie companies and other private power interests in the province, the public ownership newspapers applauded; when this same power is used to keep the municipalities lined up, it is a different matter.

The proof of the Hydro pudding will be in the eating. The private companies at their worst never exercised the autocratic power in fixing rates which is Sir Adam Beck's. And the necessity for using the iron hand in raising power rates is evident to students of the Hydro finances. Rates which sufficed to pay for the distribution of power commandeered from private companies at rates as low as $9 per horse power will never sustain projects like Chippawa where $9 per horse power would not pay the interest on the first capital charge.

The Hydro slogan is power-at-cost, and if it is adhered to and all the proper charges are included, the "cost" promises to be much higher than it has been.

THE PRIVACY OF BUSINESS

In view of the tendency of governmental bodies to take a dark lantern and explore the private affairs of business men and companies whenever there is suspicion that there may be something wrong, a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, relating to the right of the federal government to interfere with business, is interesting. It dealt with the cases of the Federal Trade Commission against the American Tobacco Company and against P. Lorillard Company, Inc., and the established fact that the commission had no authority to order wholesale exploration of private papers, in a campaign to turn up evidence of illegality—if any existed. The decision affirmed the action of the District Court. The contest was the result of the following cirumstances:

The Senate, in 1921, directed the Commission to investigate the tobacco business with reference to prices paid producers, prices when manufactured, and the export price for leaf tobacco.

The Commission made more or less of a wholesale demand upon the two companies for documents and correspondence files relating to transactions with their jobbers. The companies refused to comply with this demand. The Commission applied to the District Court for a writ to compel compliance. This, the Court refused, and the Commission carried the case direct to the Supreme Court.

The opinion of the Court was unanimous in favor of the tobacco companies. In one part of the decision the Court said:

> "The right of access given by the statute is to documentary evidence—not to all documents, but to such documents as are evidence. The analogies of the law do not allow the party wanting the evidence to call for all documents in order to see if they do not contain it. Some ground must be shown for supposing that the documents called for do contain it.
>
> "The interruption of business, the possible revelation of trade secrets and the expense that compliance with the Commission's wholesale demand would cause, are the least consideration. It is contrary to the first principles of justice to allow a search through all the respondents' records, relevant or irrelevant, in the hope that somthing will turn up.
>
> "Any one who respects the spirit as well as the letter of the Fourth Amendment would be loath to believe that Congress intended to authorize one of its subordinate agencies to sweep all our traditions into the fire, and to direct fishing expeditions into private papers on the possibility that they may disclose evidence of crime."

To make business a sort of football by which to kick their way into office, is evidently a successful game with a certain type of politicians. An agitation which may have no foundation in fact, may be readily started against a big company, an investigation brought on at big expense to the government and the goodwill of the company seriously damaged, merely to provide advertising for some political adventurer. Such decisions as that of the U. S. Supreme Court in the cases referred to should have a salutary effect, in discouraging this baiting of big business.

ACCORDING to figures which have been compiled, Alberta stands second only to Ontario in Canada in the matter of the number of golf clubs. Ontario has 116 clubs, while Alberta has 56.

• • •

QUOTING THE FINANCIAL POST as to the C. P. R. annual meeting lasting only half an hour, the St. Catharines Standard remarks that "if we could only run the big business of the country with the same despatch, what a relief to the taxpayer."

• • •

THE political farmers of the U. S. are in a bad way, evidently. Failing to get any one of their various farm relief measures, as they called them, through the house and Senate, they are now proposing a 35 per cent. wheat export bounty which would apply to wheat and wheat products. The amount involved is $15,000,000.

• • •

IN ARGUING against a wheat price guarantee to meet the present situation, Geo. E. Roberts, vice-president National City Bank of New York, submits that the only sound solution is for some of the farmers to stop growing so much wheat and go in for something else and thus scale down the production of wheat to such an extent as will bring things back into balance.

• • •

WHILE a great deal has been said about blue sky legislation to curb the operations of slick financial promoters, the Better Business Bureau of New York has been doing good work by exposing the methods of some of these clever gentlemen and giving publicity a chance. During last year the bureau was instrumental to a large extent in stopping the unlawful practices of 24 financial firms; fourteen were engaged in the sale of stocks and other securities and many of the remainder in cotton brokerage.

Lack of Education in Canada As to Meaning of Protection

Canadian Manufacturers Want to Take Their Story to the Voters—But Some C.M.A. Members Say Manufacturers Must First Know What They Want

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Faced with a formidable free trade sentiment in many parts of Canada, Canadian manufacturers are considering ways and means of getting the general public, —especially the voting public and the farmers—to understand their case for protection. Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their convention here discussed at great length the apparent indifference of a large part of the public to the question of protection. Many of the members frankly stated that it was the fault of the manufacturers themselves; that they had not always pursued policies to the end of getting public recognition for their needs and claims.

Various members said they felt that Canadians did not understand the tariff or the reasons for the tariff. Mr. T. R. Deacon, vice-president of the Manitoba Rolling Mills Co., Winnipeg, said, "There is an abysmal ignorance regarding the tariff amongst 75 per cent. of the people on the prairies." He told of a progressive member of Parliament who promised his constituents to get the duties on all their fishing supplies reduced. This was in a fishing community in Manitoba. The member was roundly applauded for his promise. As a matter of fact there is no duty whatever on fishermen's supplies at the present time. Western newspapers, said Mr. Deacon, were feeding their readers on false information regarding high tariff on the goods they bought although in most cases the articles referred to either came in duty free or at a very moderate rate of protection.

Our Manufacturers "Load" Prices

Another misconception widely held in Canada, in the opinion of many of the members of the C.M.A. who spoke at the meeting, is that the manufacturers set their Canadian prices at American price for similar goods plus freight and plus duty. There was a wide-spread impression among a large portion of the public that Canadian manufacturers were taking unfair advantage of protection to raise prices in Canada. But while many members complained about this impression and suggested an educational campaign to set the public at right on the point there were other manufacturers who seemed to indicate their belief that there was something to the charges. Some manufacturers made a plea for a tariff based on reason and adjusted to all classes of the community. As J. E. Ruby of the Frosst & Wood Co. of Smiths Falls, Ont., said, "The tariff should not be adjusted to meet the selfish interests of anyone." He felt that Western objectors to the tariff were sincere. The manufacturers naturally thought differently on the subject. He felt that in a sane and moderate way the case for protection could be told. Mr. Ruby added significantly that he never believed that any Canadian factory should be protected to the basis where inefficient manufacturing or merchandising methods could pay dividends nor did he feel that protection should be on the basis that would enable dividends to be paid on watered stock.

Take Tariff to the Voters

There were a good many arguments presented in favor of a policy of high protective tariff. These were roundly applauded by the manufacturers present at the meeting. Some members pointed out, however, that as everybody at the convention was obviously a protectionist a lot of time was being wasted in discussing arguments in favor of protection. Said J. H. Fortier, a leading Quebec manufacturer and the man who is slated to the presidency of the C.M.A. next year, "It is not enough for manufacturers to talk among themselves in favor of a policy of protection. We must bring the discussion on protection down to the voting class."

Frank P. Jones, president of Canada Cement Company, was inclined to feel that the Canadian manufacturers could not get any wide-spread sympathy until they were definitely agreed among themselves as to what they wanted in the way of tariff. Mr. Jones classified the present tariff schedules as a combination of pull, graft and class legislation. Articles that entered Canada free to one man were taxed when bought by another. Crude oil for use in factories was taxed. Crude oil brought in to make gasoline came in free. Similarly with many other items.

Reasons for a Tariff

The only grounds on which a tariff could be justified, said Mr. Jones, were first to provide revenue for the country and second to employ labor in the country. What was needed then was tariff for revenue. This would mean the abolition of the free list and uniform rates of duty on everything entering the country for whatever purpose. If this uniform rate of duty were fixed at about 25 per cent. it would bring in a revenue on the present imports of $250,000,000 a year and would enable the sales tax and the income tax to be abolished, and it would be fair to everybody. At the present time we were importing about $1,000,000,000 a year of goods. But $600,000,000 of the total came in at very low tariff without protection. This meant that $400,000,000 of goods was carrying the entire tariff burden.

In addition to formulating his new policy on the tariff, Mr. Jones made objections to the principle of granting preference to British goods on the full amount of the value. This meant that German and other manufacturers could add a little to the process of the manufacture of their goods in an English factory and then bring them to Canada getting the full benefit of the British preference. The preference should apply only to the actual amount added in manufacture in England. This statement of Mr. Jones' received the applause of all the manufacturers.

Mr. Jones also objected to specific duties. He instanced raisins. The poor man who bought cheap raisins paid exactly the same rate per pound duty as the rich man who bought expensive raisins. This meant the poor man was paying 50 per cent. tariff on his raisins and the rich man 10 per cent. This applied to all articles where specific duties applied.

Against the British Preference

Another angle of the tariff problems of the country that came up for discussion was the British preference. It seemed to be pretty unanimously held that the British preference should be abolished. The tariff committee itself called the British preference a one-sided arrangement and felt that Canada should discontinue the policy and cancel all preferences to the United Kingdom. Canada has never gotten any practical return from its preferences with the exception of the McKenna preferences extended in 1919 which have since been discontinued. The preference to the United Kingdom has resulted in a very great increase in importations of British goods, including especially woollen and knitted goods and boots and shoes, which have displaced Canadian products.

Bargain For Preference

The committee felt that all preferences should be negotiated on a bargaining basis; that this country should offer preferred markets to those countries which extend preferred markets to the outstanding exportable products of the Dominion. Objection was also taken to trade treaties negotiated with France, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium which gave Canada absolutely no advantages over other nations trading with their countries but which gave those countries great advantages in Canada.

One of the most common-sense discussions of the tariff question was made by T. R. Deacon, of Winnipeg. Mr. Deacon felt that the solution of Canada's problems at the present time must be either a moderate development of our industrial life or a uniform country from the gulf to polar climes. He felt that the latter destiny was one we were being gradually pushed into. Mr. Deacon recalled that back in 1874-78 there was a migration from Canada of everybody who could get out of the country. There was practical starvation in the land and 2,000,000 people were lost to Canada. We were losing many people now. If the movement to the south kept up Canada would eventually only a peasant population.

He pointed out that Canada lay alongside a highly intelligent, efficient and selfish nation. England also was conducting its affairs in its own interest. Both nations were entirely indifferent to Canada and Canadian industries. They had no desire to see Canadian industries develop. It was therefore up to Canada to adopt business and trade policies that were strictly in the interest of our own country.

Opposes Wood Export

Mr. Deacon pleaded for the absolute prohibition of the export of wood from Canada. Canada was employing the cheapest kind of labor to hack down our trees, load them on flat cars and send them to the United States. Yet if they were manufactured into paper there was a duty of 5 cents a pound. They should be made up in Canada.

Another man who made a plea for Canadian policies that would be definitely based upon Canadian needs was Robert C. Wilkins, of Farnham, P.Q. Mr. Wilkins pointed out that his mother and two sisters had seventeen sons of whom eleven grew to manhood. Only one of these sons—himself—devoted his life and energies to Canada. He pointed out that Canada's biggest need at the moment was big men, unafraid, who would stand out and enumerate policies to keep our flesh and blood at home.

He felt that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association themselves had been somewhat to blame for the development of free trade sentiment in Canada for they had never been united on what they wanted. Another speaker, J. F. White, M.P., of London, who is head of the London Rolling Mills, indicated a somewhat similar feeling that the manufacturers had not been able to make themselves understood or appreciated throughout Canada. He said, "I can tell you that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is cordially hated by the Progressives."

The meeting at which this discussion on the tariff came up was the most significant of all the meetings of the C.M.A. at the annual convention this year. The sentiment of the manufacturers present can be summarized thus:

The Imperial Preference should be abolished.

The manufacturers' case for protection should be taken to the people but only after the manufacturers have themselves determined what they want.

Canada should either establish tariff and trade policies to build up the country industrially or definitely throw in its lot with that of the United States.

Demands New National Policy

Later the policy of the Association was enunciated by Lt.-Col. Arthur S Hatch of Hamilton, the new president, who declared for a new national policy of tariff stability. He said:

> "Canada has been turning her back on the national policy of protection, which she followed for over forty years under various governments. There have been five tariff reductions since the war. I know some people say these are not serious, and that industry on the whole will not suffer. Unfortunately, these statements do not agree with the facts. If any one doubts the results of tariff instability, let him go out and try to borrow money or to sell bonds or stocks in order to start new industries in this country just now. The industries we have are not operating at anything like full capacity. We are losing people through emigration, many of them our best mechanics. Canadians should not be emigrating. We should have found a way to hold our population in Canada—that is more important than immigration. If the country were prosperous, immigrants would come in fast enough. In any case, the best immigrants are not as useful to Canada as her own population, who understand Canadian conditions and know how to do the work of this country. Unless the factories are working full time, how can we hold skilled mechanics? We cannot expect them to stay in Canada and support their families if they have no work. When factory workers leave, others follow, including some of the farmers who supplied these mechanics with food. Instead of the stream of Canadians going south, I would like to see another stream of Canadians and ex-Canadians in the United States coming north.
>
> "I am not talking blue ruin or pessimism—I am simply stating facts, and the outstanding fact I wish to emphasize is that Canada must have tariff stability if progress is to be made."

H. J. Daly's Meteoric Career; Was Bank President at 37

A bank president at the remarkably youthful age of 37 after a brilliant career in various executive positions in industrial enterprises, H. J. Daly, head of the defunct Home Bank is dead at the age of 42. A reputed millionaire with many industrial and commercial interests there can be little doubt but that financial difficulties which find their reflection in the affairs of the Home Bank were largely responsible for the early burning out of the life energy of this young business man.

Equipped with only a high school education, a shrewd brain and confidence and courage, his career from the time he entered the business world as a travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery in Montreal, was a meteoric one. He was a recognized figure in big business and connected with a number of enterprises at a time when many men are just embarking on their careers. Born in Peterborough in 1882, his first position was with the grocery house of E. M. Dunning, Montreal, when still in his teens. He gave up travelling to open a grocery store in Parkdale. A few months later he sold out to take a position with the Dominion Permanent Loan Company and in spare hours took up the study of auditing.

It was round about this time that he noticed an advertisement of the National Cash Register Company for an office manager. What Daly didn't know about office management was about all there was on the subject. However, he was never one of those to worry too much over problems before they had actually arrived, and he figured that it would be time to worry over the details, when they were sure enough to warrant worrying. So he dropped in and had his boots polished and started after that job.

The young gentleman in the office met him with an "And-what-can-I-do-for-you-my-young-fellow" look. That was disconcerting, for at the back of Daly's mind was the thought that office management was a somewhat untried field in his experience. However, he asked for the general manager, and he saw him. He told what experience he could claim, what he thought he could do, and what he thought he couldn't, the former items being very considerably in the preponderance. The manager liked him, liked his looks, and his very evident confidence, that, given the chance, he could look after the job. But the applicant hadn't any experience behind him, and he was only a boy. The manager couldn't just see it, and told him so in as kindly a manner as he could. Daly wasn't discouraged. He hadn't expected to get the place.

Daly Gets the Job

Several office managers were engaged at the plant after the Daly proffer had been rejected. They came and went. None seemed to suit. Finally there came a moment of desperation.

"Hang it all," said the manager, "where's that chap Daly who applied for this job?" He looks the likeliest fellow I've seen. Get hold of him, will you, and get him on the job here."

He stayed on that job some years, first as office manager, then as factory manager, later sales manager and finally general manager for Canada.

It has been mentioned that this was the crucial point in his career; and clearly it was. Here he got his training, and his opportunity to test that training in actual operation; and here he came in contact with that unique business genius, John H. Patterson, of The National Cash Register Company. The training that he obtained there was later put to work, and made to apply to a multitude of other interests; and the impress of some of the startling lessons taught by John H. Patterson remained.

The company he was working for wanted to know, to know of the inner working of plants and Daly had a penchant for finding out. That suited everyone. He studied factories everywhere on behalf of the company. When he heard of any factory that seemed to have a new slant on any system of operations he went to visit it. By doing so he collected and arranged a wide variety of data on the operating machinery and operating systems and costs. This collected information became an as-

(Continued on page 11)

PERSONAL

ALFRED R. PORTER, president of Addressograph Sales Co., Toronto, and interested in many mining propositions in Northern Ontario, died suddenly during the past week. A native of Chicago and for many years a figure in Republican politics in Illinois, he settled in Toronto 10 years ago and was a member of Rotary, Ontario Jockey, Lakeview and other Clubs, Board of Trade and was prominently identified with the Masonic order, Foresters, Knights of Pythias and Macabees.

J. N. KENNEDY, of the supervisor's department of the Calgary branch of the Bank of Montreal, will retire at the end of June. Mr. Kennedy, who was formerly supervisor for the extinct Merchants Bank at Calgary, will probably move to British Columbia. His decision to retire has been hastened by the indifferent health he has experienced recently. He joined the Merchants Bank first in 1896 at Windsor, Ont. Later he was stationed in Winnipeg. He went to Calgary in March, 1919, and was appointed supervisor in July of that year.

ALEXANDER MORRISON, of Vancouver, has been recently awarded the "appreciation medal by the pioneer association of the coast. The medal is donated annually by Hudson's Bay Co. and the recipient must be some real pioneer who during many years past has been prominently identified with the material upbuilding of the coast. Mr. Armstrong in 37 years association with the firm of Armstrong and Morrison carried out some of the largest construction projects in the history of the province. The Fraser River bridge at New Westminster is one of the firm's most notable contracts.

E. W. BEATTY, K.C., chairman of the board and president, Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., now has his portrait painted by G. Horne Russell, of Montreal, president, Royal Canadian Academy, and added to the portraits in the board room at Windsor Street station, Montreal. The other portraits in the room are:—Lord Mount Stephen, by George Reid, the Scottish painter; R. B. Angus, by Harris Brown, of England; Lord Strathcona aod Sir Willian Van Horne, by Wyatt Eaton, a Canadian artist. When it was proposed that a portrait of the present president should be added to those of his predecessors, the one condition made by Mr. Beatty was that the artist should be a resident in Canada.

GEO. M. REID, head of Reid Bros. & Co., manufacturing stationers, of London, is dead. He was one of London's most active and aggressive citizens. He was a former president of the Chamber of Commerce and was associated with London and Western Trusts, London Life, A. E. Silverwoods Ltd., Empire Brass Mfg. Co., Denis Wire and Iron Works, United Theatres, London Bridge Co., and was one of the main movers in the drive to give London a handsome new hotel. A great deal of money was spent on this project but it fell through. Mr. Reid was very prominent politically, being one of the old officers of the famous Hyman Hall, the home of Liberalism in London. He served in the Reil Rebellion.

FREDERICK SKELTON, whose death occurred a few days ago at Hamilton, was a well-known manufacturer of that city, being managing director of the Canadian Shovel and Tool Company. He was 79 years of age and was born at Sheffield, England. After gaining a thorough knowledge of the steel industry in Sheffield, Mr. Skelton went to the United States where he became superintendent of the Terre Haute Shovel and Tool Company, in Indiana. Between that time and 1904 he was instrumental in establishing two other large steel industries, one in Ohio and the other in Pennsylvania. In 1904 he came to Canada and established the Canadian Shovel and Tool Company at Hamilton. This industry has made steady progress under his able direction.

WILLIAM GEORGE SLACK, the veteran treasurer of the Bell Telephone Company, is retiring after 44 years in the service of the company. Mr. Slack was one of the first employees of Bell Telephone. He entered the service of the company at the head office in November, 1885, a month after its incorporation. His first job was that of bookkeeper and he has grown steadily with the company, becoming in time the treasurer. In his younger days Mr. Slack was an expert telegrapher. In fact many of the pioneers in the Bell Telephone Company were recruited from the ranks of the telegraph companies and the railways. Mr. Slack came into the company service not as a telegrapher, but as the entire bookkeeping and accounting staff. It is an interesting reflection of the youth of the telephone that the first bookkeeper of the company should only now be retiring. But for that matter the president of the Bell Telephone Company, Lewis B. McFarlane, who is still acting as directing head, was one of the original organizers.

C. L. MASSECAR, president and general manager of the Brantford Cordage Company, Brantford, is one of the old-time students of the Ontario Agricultural College who has contributed to a page of memories of early days in that institution appearing in a special number of the Guelph Mercury to mark the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment at Guelph. Mr. Massecar, a graduate of '81, writes as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to look back on my association, as a student, with the Ontario Agricultural College. Born and raised on a farm, I early sought training in agricultural pursuits as my chosen occupation; however, a combination of circumstances changed my career, but my general knowledge of agriculture, as received at the O.A.C., has always been a source of satisfaction and help to me in the industry in which I have been engaged, and which is so closely allied with the harvesting of the world's grain crops. As agriculture plays such an important part in the prosperity of Canada, every young man should avail himself of the opportunity to familiarize himself with some branch of agriculture. I am glad to have this opportunity of wishing the Ontario Agricultural College all possible success."

NEW INVESTMENT LIST

A new investment list containing full descriptions of offerings of securities of Canada's Provincial Governments, a number of her important cities and their municipalities, together with a list of odd amount bonds is now ready for distribution.

The securities of the Dominion of Canada and her Provinces and Municipalities are the most satisfactory type of investment, giving the maximum of security of principal and interest and good incomes. They are, moreover, the most convenient of all securities to handle, are readily saleable and require the minimum of attention.

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INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

Inquirer, Fort William.—Could you give me any figures on the possible cost for completing the Hudson Bay Ry.?

An engineer who has gone into the matter on several occasions says the nearest he can figure would be around $4,000,000 to extend the line to Port Nelson. As to the port, he said that any amount of money could be spent fitting it up.

THE TEXTILE STOCKS

W. T. Saskatchewan.—Would like your opinion of Penman's common and Canadian Cottons common.

Penman's common and Canadian Cottons common are both tried investments and worthy of the attention of any Canadian investors. There has been a good deal of pessimism regarding the textile securities that has extended to these two, but on the whole we do not feel that this pessimism is entirely warranted. Both of these securities have sold at levels much higher than the present market and are likely to sell still higher.

REGINA REEF GOLD

Reader, Gravenhurst.—Would you please give me your opinion as to the possibilities of Regina Reef Gold Mines.

Regina Reef Gold Mines plan to resurrect old Regina mine which was operated away back in the eighties and at various short periods since. The property is well regarded by engineers of standing. They believe it has a good chance to again become a producer by the employment of modern mining methods, of which to-day Northern Ontario is about as adept at as any country in the world. A fair portion of the machinery from the old operations will be of value. The stock should be a fair speculation.

POLICIES ARE SAFE

Reader, Cuba.—Would you be good enough to give me your opinion on the safety of the Northern Life Assurance Co.? I have a policy with these people due in 1926 and about the only thing I know about them is that they always send out their premium notices on time.

The Northern Life Assurance Co. was incorporated in 1894 and has been operating under a Dominion license since 1896. Some time ago control of the company was changed, after a battle between opposing interests. We understand this question has now been settled and a new board takes over direction of the company's affairs.

This condition in no way affects the position of policyholders in the company. Each life insurance company is required to build up reserves in cash or certain limited investments for the protection of each policy issued. All the companies licensed by the Dominion Department of Insurance are inspected each year, to insure that their books are in order, and that the required reserves are being set aside, and the money invested in accordance with the requirements of the law. Moreover, the Canadian life insurance companies have a record that no policyholder has lost a dollar through the failure of any company. In view of these facts you need have no worry as to the safety of your policy in this company.

$10,000 TO INVEST

Reader, Grimsby.—I expect in the course of a few weeks to have ten or twelve thousand dollars to invest and I would like your opinion on good safe investments outside of Victory bonds. Would you consider the Robert Simpson Co., or Toronto Street Railway good? I now hold one Victory bond 1937 for $1,000, $2,000 in Goodyear pref., one mortgage against farm for $1,700, also a good first mortgage against town property for $8,600. Now all my investments except the Victory bond are bearing 7 per cent. I also hold 1,500 shares of Lorrain Consolidated which I have not counted very much on as mining shares are quite a gamble.

As you only have $1,000 in bonds, would it not be advisable to place, say, $2,000 additional in Victory bonds, or good municipal or provincial issues? While the interest on these is less than some other classes of investment, there is always a wide market for selling them if you should need the cash at any time. Moreover, if this should be in a period of business depression, these bonds could be sold at very little sacrifice, whereas industrial issues might be depressed in price at the time.

Investment in Robert Simpson Company preferred stock would appear satisfactory to you, as this issue is highly regarded. The purchase of Toronto Street Railway stock could not be regarded as a permanent investment. The recent buying of this stock has been speculation on the amount of the final award in the arbitration over the price to be paid the company by the city of Toronto.

There is a wide range of high-grade industrial bonds which you might consider. Among these are Abitibi 6 per cent. bonds, at 96½, yielding 6.35 per cent.; Belgo Canadian 6 per cent. bonds at 95, yielding 6.46 per cent.; Pat Burns, 6½ per cent. bonds at par; Maple Leaf Milling Co., 6½ per cent. bonds at par; West Kootenay Power 6 per cent. bonds at 99¼ to yield 6.05 per cent.; Canada Bread 6 per cent. bonds at par and three-quarters to yield 5.83 per cent. These are only suggestions as there are many other good issues which might be added. There are also many good preferred stocks such as Spanish River, Steel Co. of Canada, F. N. Burt, City Dairy, etc.

RSC INVESTMENT-SERVICE

What Are Your Investments Worth To-day?

It is the practice of Banks, Insurance Companies and other large investors periodically to have their investments valued. Many Institutions are doing this now because reliable quotations are difficult to obtain, although it is all the more essential to have them when the market is inactive, as at present.

We are just as pleased to value the securities of private investors. There is no charge for this service.

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Suggestions for Investment of $25,000 by Business House

THE FINANCIAL POST recently received the following wire from a business house in Victoria, B.C.:

"Please wire collect recommendations investment about twenty-five thousand Canadian assortment bonds or some preferred stocks, securities, and give prices and average interest return."

This was answered by telegraph immediately, but in view of its importance, and the fact that other business firms may be seeking similar information a number of the leading investment houses have been asked to submit suggestions.

The general point is made in practically every case that the information is rather meagre and in most replies the importance of marketability has been kept in sight. It has also been assumed in the majority of cases that for a business reserve bonds rather than stocks are desirable.

In one case the point is made by Matthews & Company, that an enquiry of this kind is in effect the same as an enquiry for so many pairs of boots without details as to what specific kinds of boots are desired. In other words to make definite recommendations it would be desirable to have the approximate size of present income, whether it is to be a business man's investment, or an investment by a retired person, and whether this twenty-five thousand dollars will comprise the total capital of the investor, or whether any other bonds are already held, and if so what they are; whether the bonds are to be purchased to give the highest possible return or the greatest possible increase in principal at security.

L. G. Beaubien & Co., Montreal.—We recommend the following bonds:

City of St. Jerome, P. Q., R. C. School Bonds, 5½ per cent., maturing, 1924, at par and interest.

Town of St. Michel, included in Montreal Metropolitan Commission, 6 per cent. bonds, maturing 1930 at 102 and interest to yield 5.60 per cent.

Quebec Power, first mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., maturing 1953, at about 95, and interest, to yield 6.35 per cent.

Wm. C. Brent & Co., Toronto.—As an investment for about $25,000 Canadian assorted bonds or preferred stocks, we would suggest the following:

$5,000 Dominion Victory or War Loan.

£1,000 Toronto Power Company 4½ per cent. registered debenture stock, guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, maturing 1st May, 1941, at 90.07 and interest, to yield 5.40 per cent.

A selection of say, $5,000 assorted Western securities, rurals or schools preferred to yield 6¼ per cent.

$5,000 Atlantic Coast Collieries bonds, yielding 7 per cent.

A selection of 7 per cent. preferred stocks at approximately par, such as Maple Leaf Milling, Pacific Burt, Provincial Paper, etc.

The maximum amount of security will, we believe, be afforded by a purchase as above, with an average income return well over 6 per cent.

C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto.—Our recommendations would be:

$5,000 Victory Loan 5½ per cent. bonds, due 1st November, 1934, to yield about 5.15 per cent.

$5,000 Province of Ontario 5 per cent. bonds, due 15th October, 1948, to yield about 5.09 per cent.

$5,000 City of Toronto 5½ per cent. bonds, due 1st July, 1943, to yield 5.25 p.c.

$5,000 City of Hamilton 4 per cent. bonds, due 1st April, 1928, to yield 5.25 p.c.

$5,000 Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co., Ltd., 5 per cent. bonds, due 1st June, 1929, to yield about 7.65 per cent.

The government and municipal bonds afford security and marketability to a high degree. The Sao Paulo bonds are a well seasoned security, having been outstanding since 1900.

The average yield of this group would be over 5.50 per cent.

F. H. Deacon & Co., Toronto.—If the inquirer already owns a sufficient quantity of the highest grade bonds, we would suggest the following as suitable for an investment of $25,000.

Security—	Yield %
$5,000 Belgo Canadian 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due 1943 ...	6.27
$5,000 Sterling Coal 1st mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due 1940	7.00
$5,000 Northern Canada Pawer 6½ per cent. 1st mtge. bonds, 1938 ..	6.55
25 shares Maple Leaf Milling Co., preferred	7.78
25 shares Goodyear Tire and Rubber of Canada, preferred	9.33
25 shares B. Greening Wire Co., Ltd., preferred	7.37
25 shares Great Lakes Power Co., preferred	7.18

Dyment Anderson & Company, Toronto.—The investments of a business house are in most cases temporary ones, and should be made in securities which can be converted readily into cash. We would recommend the following as suitable investments for a business house:

Dominion of Canada 5½ per cent. Victory Bonds due 1934, at 102.85 and interest, yielding about 5.15 per cent.

Dominion of Canada 5½ per cent. Victory Bonds due 1933, at 104.55 and interest, yielding about 4.90 per cent. (Free from federal income tax.)

C. N. R. 5 per cent. bonds due 1954, guaranteed by endorsement by the Dominion of Canada, at 99 and interest, yielding 5.06 per cent.

Ontario 5 per cent bonds due 1948, at 99 and interest, yielding 5.07 per cent.

Toronto 5 per cent. bonds due 1940 to 1945, at 98 and interest, yielding about 5.15 per cent.

Gairdner, Clarke & Co., Toronto.—We would recommend a combination of any of the following securities which embody to a high degree, security of principal, prompt interest payments, marketability and a substantial return:

$5,000 Ontario 5 p.c. bonds, due 1948. Price 99 and interest yielding 5.07 p.c.

$5,000 Guelph 5 p.c. bonds, due 1943. Price 98.17 and interest yielding 5.15 p.c.

$5,000 Sherbrooke 5 p.c. bonds, due 1942. Price 97.68 and interest yield 5.20 p.c.

$5,000 Galt 6 per cent. bonds, due 1933. Price 106.12 and interest yield 5.20 p.c.

$5,000 Edmonton School District 5½ per cent. bonds, due 1963. Price 97.64 and interest yielding 5.65 per cent.

$5,000 Bell Telephone 8 per cent. common. Price 129¾ yielding 6.17 per cent.

$5,000 Canadian Pacific 10 per cent. common. Price 150¾ yielding 6.63 per cent.

$5,000 Consumers Gas 10 per cent. common. Price 162¾ yielding 6.14 per cent.

The average yield from the eight investments listed above is 5.77 per cent.

Hanson Brothers, Montreal.—Would suggest that the investment be divided in approximately equal amounts among five different securities, bonds or thoroughly seasoned preferred stocks.

Canadian Pacific 5 per cent. Collateral Trust bonds due 1934 at 98.85 and interest to yield 5.15 per cent.

Toronto Carpet 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds, due 1944, at 98 and interest, to yield 6.20 per cent.

Montreal Cottons Limited 7 per cent. preferred at about 105, to yield 6.57 per cent.

Montreal Tramways 7 per cent. first refunding mortgage bonds, due 1941, at 98 and interest to yield 7.20 per cent.

Montreal Tramways 6 per cent. collateral trust bonds due 1929, at 99½ and interest, to yield 6.12 per cent.

Spanish River 7 per cent. cumulative participating preferred stock at 112, to yield 6.25 per cent.

Quebec Railway 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, due 1939, at 83 and interest, to yield 6.80 per cent.

National Breweries 7 per cent. cumulative stock at around 97, to yield 7.15 per cent.

You will note that we have mentioned eight securities, which on the basis of $5,000 investment in each, would allow three alternatives. The average yield taken together would be approximately 6.43 per cent.

Johnston & Ward, Montreal.—Our suggestion would be as follows:

$5,000 Canadian Pacific Railway collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds due 1934 at 98.85, to yield 5.15 per cent.

$5,000 Dominion of Canada, guaranteeing C. N. R. 5 per cent. bonds due 1954 at 98½, to yield 5.10 per cent.

$4,000 St. Maurice Power 6½ per cent. first mortgage bonds due 1953 at around 106, to yield 6.10 per cent.

$3,000 Canadian Paperboard 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds due 1937 at 98, to yield 7.25 per cent.

30 shares Canada Cement 7 per cent. pref. at around 105, to yield 6.76 per cent.

30 shares Steel Co. of Canada pref. at around 101, to yield 6.93 per cent.

30 shares Belgo Canadian Paper 7 per cent. pref. at around 91, to yield 7.69 p.c.

The average annual return on this list is 6.15 per cent.

W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Toronto.—We are taking it for granted that this man has no other investments and recommend the following securities:

$5,000 Dominion of Canada Victory Loan bonds bearing 5½ per cent. maturing 1934. Approximate market of 102.75 plus brokerage.

$5,000 Province of Alberta bonds guaranteeing the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway, bearing 4½ per cent. maturing 1944 with interest and principal payable in New York as well as Canada. Price: 88.92 yielding 5.40 p.c.

$5,000 good Ontario town bonds such as: Town of Burlington, Town of Renfrew, Ford City.

$5,000 Keefer Realty Corporation first mortgage bonds bearing 6½ per cent., maturing June 1st, 1943, interest and principal payable in New York as well as Canada. Price: 100.

$5,000 King Edward Hotel Co., 8 per cent. debenture stock, series "A" guaranteed by the United Hotels Company of America. Price: Approximately 60.

An investment in the above securities would give an average yield of 7⅛ per cent. which we could consider a splendid return in view of the present market for securities.

Matthews & Company, Toronto.—In order to make any recommendation, more information than that supplied is necessary. Since it is quite likely that the information which we feel that we need will not be immediately forthcoming, we suggest investment in the following securities as being representative of their several classes and as being satisfactory for a business house not limited to trustee securities and making their first investment:

$5,000 Dominion of Canada, 5 per cent. refunding loan bonds, due 1943. Price: 100.10 to yield 5 per cent.

3,000 Province of British Columbia, 6 per cent. bonds, due 1941. Price: 107.33 to yield 5.35 per cent.

$3,000 Drummond Investment Co. Ltd., 6½ per cent. bonds, due 1938. Price 99, to yield 6.60 per cent.

$3,000 Montreal Tramways and Power Co. Ltd., 6 per cent bonds, due 1929. Price: 99½, to yield 6⅛ per cent.

3,000 Northern Canada Power, Ltd., 6½s, due 1938. Price: 99½, to yield 6.56 per cent.

Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co., 6 per cent. bonds, due 1951. Price: 77½ to yield 8 per cent.

10 shares Steel of Canada, preferred. Price: 160, to yield 7.06 per cent.

10 shares Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. Price: 128¾, to yield 6 per cent.

10 shares Canada Bread, pref. Price: 97, to yield 7.22 per cent.

30 shares Canadian General Electric, preferred. Price: 53, to yield 6 per cent.

The average yield on the entire purchase is slightly over 6¼ per cent.

McLeod, Young and Weir, Toronto.—For an investment of about $25,000 of Canadian bonds or stocks for a business man, we would suggest the following:

Ontario 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948, at 99 and interest, yielding 5.10 per cent.

Dominion of Canada guaranteeing Canadian National Railway 5 per cent. bonds, due 1954, at 99 and interest, yielding 5.10 per cent.

British Columbia guaranteeing Pacific Great Eastern Railway 4½ per cent. debenture stock, due 15th July, 1942, principal and half-yearly interest payable 15th January and July at any branch of the company's bankers in Canada at par at 89.01 and interest, yielding 5.45 per cent.

LACK OF EDUCATION IN CANADA AS TO MEANING OF PROTECTION

(Continued from page 10)

set for the company, but it remained an asset for Daly also, and one that did a good deal to help him. A man who knows shop-practice and administration is worthy of consideration at any time. His investigations and later experience brought him other knowledge, an understanding of the sources, handling, and possibilities of the raw materials used by the company. He knew, in fact, a good deal that there was to know regarding steel and wood and brass and iron. He knew also something about the retail business, because not only had he been a retailer himself, but because, while he was studying factory management, he was also studying the problems of the retailer, large and small. And in addition to that he had, at least, a fleeting knowledge of the jobbing business from his brief sojourn as a wholesale grocery traveller.

Home Bank Connection

Mr. Daly's connection with the Home Bank was established through M. J. Haney, then president. As a member of the board of directors, it is told that he objected to the rather autocratic methods of the president in passing business matters without a thorough discussion and finding that this feeling was shared by other directors he was encouraged to take the presidency with their support. Thus it happened that in 1920 he became the youngest bank president in Canada.

At the conclusion of the war Mr. Daly was in the public eye for some months as chairman of the Government Reparations Committee in Ottawa where his executive ability and systematic methods won him high praise. In 1918 he was also chairman of the government labor appeal court.

Mr. Daly's business connections, which were numerous and varied, included the following: president the Daly Co., Ltd., Ottawa; president James A. Ogilvy Co., Ltd., Montreal; president the Arnprior Cabinet Co.; director Murray-Kay Co.; vice-president Western Canada Pulp and Paper Co.; president Porcelain Products Co.; vice-president K. & S. Tire and Rubber Co.; president United Brass and Lead Co.; president Manufacturers' Holding and Investment Corporation.

CURRENT OPINION

WHY NOT BRITISH EXPERTS?

(Kingston Standard)

The Banking and Commerce Committee of the Dominion House intends to invite some American banking experts to advise upon improvements in the Canadian Bank Act. It is understood that evidence is required particularly as to the value of government bank inspection and this no doubt these experts can speak with authority upon. But there are other suggestions which will be made particularly by the Progressives, such as the foundation of a State Bank, upon which the best advice obtainable should be had, and yet not a word has been heard of British banking experts being asked to advise. It is acknowledged that, through centuries of experience of being the bankers of the world, the British are the greatest banking experts among all nations, and thus it would appear highly desirable that their advice should be sought at a time when drastic changes in the Bank Act may be proposed. There is this to be said further that British bankers have acquainted themselves thoroughly with the Canadian banking system, as was proved by their criticisms of the alterations suggested in the Bank Act last year—criticisms which were accompanied by high praise of the system—so their advice would be invaluable and it is to be hoped that it will be sought.

ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY

(Canadian Machinery)

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King's announcement that expert opinion is to be sought by the government before further revision of the tariff takes place, as "such revision should take into account the operation of depreciated currencies as well as other factors," has done quite a little to restore confidence in industrial circles. It is understood a board is to be appointed composed of men specially qualified to analyze the effect of depreciated currencies as well as the effect of the existing tariff on industry.

Such a board, if selected without political or industrial bias, will eable Canada's minister of finance to frame next year's budget on information obtained in a systematic way, instead of haphazardly as in the past, and although it will be purely advisory in its nature and must not, therefore, be confused with Canada's greatest need—a non-political tariff commission—it can do much to encourage industry, promote investment and decrease unemployment.

It might be well for such a board, as one of its first tasks, to examine the charges now being made that Canadian agricultural implement manufacturers are not likely to suffer nearly as much from the tariff reductions on their products in the Robb budget as are producers of the materials used in the manufacture of such implements freed from all duty in order to compensate the implement men for the reduction in their protection.

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City of Galt	5½ & 6%	1927-42	5.20%
Town of Oakville	5½%	1927-33	5.35%
Edmonton School Dist.	5½%	1963	5.65%

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NEWS AND VIEWS ABOUT BONDS

KEEN BIDDING ON HYDRO BONDS; LOOK FOR IMPROVEMENT

Expect Market Will Soon Reflect Surplus of Money

A reflection of the improved tone of the bond market this week is seen in the keen bidding for the $4,000,000 issue of Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission bonds. Five bids in all were submitted with less than one point difference, and the first three differed only by .33. This is the largest single piece of financing done for some months and many houses, having steadily reduced their holdings, are seeking further issues to offer their clients.

Salesmen report a better reception to offerings than earlier in the year. The effects of the heavy tax payments in May are gradually being overcome and institutions are finding it more difficult to secure sufficient mortgages, which makes them more ready to purchase bonds. There are many factors which point to a brisk demand for bonds in the coming months. The curtailment of business is causing a reduction in bank loans, which may force the banks into the bond market. In New York call money is available at the lowest rate for several years and millions of surplus money is reported. This has been accompanied by an active bond market and advancing prices. This is bound to help the Canadian market sooner or later. As was pointed out in THE FINANCIAL POST last week United States houses are likely to be strong bidders for Canadian issues during the remaining months of the year.

Dealers express some anxiety as to whether they will be able to secure enough bonds to supply the demand. The total of bonds issued so far this year has been considerably below the amount for the same period last year. While a number of corporation issues are being negotiated the volume for the year is not likely to equal that of 1923. On the other hand there is a good volume of government and municipal financing to be done in the fall.

Hydro Sells Bonds

The $4,000,000 Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission 15-year, 5 per cent. issue, which is guaranteed by the province of Ontario, was awarded to a syndicate composed of McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Matthews & Co., Bell, Gouinlock & Co. and R. A. Daly & Co., at 97.54. At this price the province is paying 5.24 per cent. for its money. The tenders were:

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.; Matthews & Co.; Bell, Gouinlock & Co.; R. A. Daly & Co.	97.54
A. E. Ames & Co.; Wood, Gundy & Co.	97.48
Dom. Securities Corporation	97.21
Gairdner, Clarke & Co.; C. H. Burgess & Co.; MacNeill, Graham & Co.; Dyment, Anderson & Co.; Aird, McLeod & Co.; Murray & Co.	96.837
National City Co.; Bank of Montreal; Harris, Forbes & Co.	96.739

Buy Peterboro Issue

Matthews & Company were awarded $154,680 city of Peterboro 5½ and 6 per cent. 10, 20 and 30 instalment bonds, at 103.274, made up as follows: $37,800 for 30 years at 5½ per cent.; $25,460 for 20 years at 5½ per cent.; $46,420.33 for 10 years at 5½ per cent.; $45,000 for 10 years at 6 per cent. The debentures cover sewers, waterworks and concrete pavements.

The bids were:

Matthews & Co.	103.274
Bain, Snowball & Co.	103.17
Macneill, Graham & Co.	103.11
R. A. Daly & Co.	102.91
Wood, Gundy & Co.	102.79
Gairdner, Clarke & Co.	102.79
A. E. Ames & Co.	102.69
R. H. Burgess & Co.	102.264
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	102.14
Municipal Bankers Corp.	102.054
Stewart, Scully & Co., Toronto	102.51
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	101.861
Cochran, Hay & Co.	101.81
Dominion Securities Corp.	101.701
Housser, Wood & Co., Toronto	101.228

Award Eastview Bonds

An issue of $43,210 town of Eastview, Ont., 5½ per cent. bonds, payable in 20 equal annual instalments, was awarded to C. H. Burgess & Co. at 97.02. The bids were as follows:

C. H. Burgess & Co.	97.02
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	95

New Glasgow Issue

The town of New Glasgow, N.S., sold an issue of $18,000, 5 per cent., 20-instalment bonds, to F. M. Bradford & Company, at 96.61. The tenders received were:

F. M. Bradford & Co.	96.61
Macneill, Graham & Co.	96.03
Johnston & Ward	95.54
W. F. Mahon & Co.	94.798
Eastern Securities Corp.	94.34
J. C. MacIntosh & Co.	93.07
MacKay & MacKay (for $17,000)	94.722
R. A. Daly & Co. (for $17,299.80)	96.11

Ottawa Valley Power Companies Will Merge

Holders of the 6½ per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Western Quebec Power Company have been notified that the entire issue is to be redeemed on July 1 at 105 and accrued interest.

The significance of this step lies in the fact that the company has been acquired by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., investment bankers, and will be amalgamated with Hawkesbury Electric Light and Power. The two companies have been operating on the Ottawa River, the former on the lower stretches and the other higher up at Hawkesbury. The principal industry at the latter point is the Riordon mill which the company supplies with power, as well as Vankleek Hill and a good surrounding district. Western Quebec, which has been only operating a few years, supplies various points from Hudson down to Vaudreuil and surrounding district.

It is understood that a new company is being incorporated which will take over and recapitalize these properties and it is expected the combination will be an advantageous one from an operating point of view.

DRUMMOND COURT IS NOW FINISHED

Signed Leases Estimated to be Enough to Cover Bond Interest Twice Over

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Drummond Court apartments, recently financed, have been completed and are now being rented. The president, P. R. du Tremblay has sent the financial house who underwrote the bonds a letter announcing this fact and giving them some further facts about the proposition they have sold their clients.

The letter points out that revenues of the Drummond apartments, which were joined to the new Drummond Court showed regular increases. Says the letter:

"For the year 1923, when the Drummond Court Apartments were being constructed, earnings were, of course, only derived from the Drummond Apartments, from the operation of which a steadily increasing annual revenue has been obtained, as the following figures, certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, show:

	1920	1921
Gross rev.	$116,656	$137,536
Exp. and taxes	57,441	59,966
Avail. for int.	$ 59,215	$ 77,570
	1922	1923
Gross rev.	$142,794	$150,421
Exp. and taxes	63,039	66,300
Avail. for int.	$ 79,755	$ 84,121

"The company has always adopted the policy of giving tenants the lowest possible rent at first to attract them and gradually increase this from term to term. This same policy is being continued in the new building.

"Based upon inspection of presently signed leases it is estimated by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons that gross revenue of the combined Drummond and Drummond Court Apartments for the first full year of operation should amount to $365,000, from which must be deducted estimated operating expenses and taxes $105,000, leaving net revenue, applicable to bond interest and sinking fund, of approximately $260,000 as against first mortgage bond interest of $130,000.

"Gross revenue obtained from the Drummond Apartments has increased approximately 29 per cent. during the past four years. I feel justified in expecting that revenue from the Drummond Court will show somewhat the same appreciation during the next four years, so that—without allowing for any further increase in revenue which may be anticipated from the older building—it is expected that the gross revenue should amount to about $425,000 by 1929."

FUNDED DEBTS ARE 19 PER CENT. OF NATIONAL WEALTH

Striking Figures Presented at Bond Dealers' Annual Convention

A striking portrayal of the problems of public finance in Canada is given in the report presented by Mackenzie Williams, chairman of the Committee on Municipal Adminstration and Finance, at the annual meeting of the Bond Dealers' Association of Canada, in Toronto this week. The report, which is a masterly study of the developments of the past decade, counsels the various governments to follow the lead of Great Britain in adopting stern measures to overcome the difficulties.

In considering the increases in our public debt the report says:

Let us look briefly at growth in funded debts of our various governing bodies, Dominion, provincial and miscellaneous municipal. In 1913 the funded debts of the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities were, in the aggregate, $801,870,587. By 1919 these had grown to $3,604,600,603. During this period, 1913-1919, the debts of all our bodies increased at a tremendous rate due, in the main, of course, to the war requirements and particularly so in the case of the Dominion. At present (1924) the aggregate funded load of the Dominion is estimated to be $4,236,538,435. These debts are here itemized as follows:

	1913	1924
Dominion	$260,870,587	$2,512,126,559
Provincial	124,801,000	674,411,876
Municipal and miscel.	416,199,000	1,050,000,000
	$801,870,587	$4,236,538,435

A debt load of over $482 per capita.

It will be observed that, while in the last period our Dominion funded debt was reduced slightly, our provincial debt more than doubled, being increased by $365,000,000 and our miscellaneous municipal debts increased by over $315,000,000. The increase alone on outstanding provincial and municipal obligations during this five-year period, 1919-1924, well after the close of the war is, in the aggregate, $680,000,000. This gives the aggregate of all debts in 1913 previously given as $801,000,000 a close enough run, and is $140,000,000, a more than the combined total of outstanding provincial and municipal issues in 1913.

Now compare this funded debt aggregate with our national wealth. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently estimated the national wealth of the Dominion of Canada to be somewhat over $22,400,000,000. It will thus be evident that the funded debts of our governing bodies are now approximately 19 per cent. of our national wealth. A still more important comparison is the demand upon the national purse for interest and debt retirement charges as compared with the contents of our national purse and the proportion of the whole contents which these require-

(Continued on page 13)

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Week Ending June 10

BONDS	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range 1923		Range 1924		Latest Price			
				High	Low	High	Low	Ask	Bid	High	Low
Bell Telephone	5	1925	5.88	101	97¾	100½	98¾	—	98¾	98¾	—
Can. Steamships, debs.	5	1943	7.57	81¾	75	79	70½	75	—	74	—
Dominion Iron	5	1929	6.65	94	84¾	92½	85	92½	92⅝	92½	—
Dom. Textile (C)	6	1925	5.73	100½	100	101⅝	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	—
Quebec Rly.	5	1939	6.73	83½	68	84	80	84	—	83½	82
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.71	102½	99	103	100½	103½	102½	103	—
Wayagamack	6	1951	8.08	86¾	75	80¾	74⅞	77	—	77	—
War Loan	5	1925	4.60	100.95	99.10	101.15	100.15	100.75	100.65	100.60	100.50
Do.	5	1931	4.91	101.80	99.80	101.90	100.15	100.75	100.65	100.70	100.50
Do.	5	1937	4.76	103.30	102.00	103.30	102.10	102.40	102.30	102.35	102.30
Victory Loan	5½	1924	4.47	101.65	99.80	100.90	100.05	100.50	100.40	100.55	100.30
Do.	5½	1927	4.73	103.50	101.60	103.15	102.15	102.40	102.30	102.40	102.30
Do.	5½	1933	4.90	106.70	104.15	106.65	104.30	104.50	104.40	104.50	104.30
Do.	5½	1934	5.14	103.90	101.30	103.30	102.20	102.80	102.70	102.95	102.60
Do.	5½	1937	4.85	108.45	106.25	108.17	106.30	106.40	106.30	106.50	106.30
Do., Renewal	5½	1927	5.04	102.80	100.75	101.80	101.00	101.75	101.50	101.40	101.25
Do., Renewal	5½	1932	5.15	102.15	100.80	102.75	101.35	102.40	102.30	102.15	102.00
Do., Refund	5	1928	4.96	99.70	98.80	100.50	99.40	100.15	100.05	100.35	100.20
Do., Refund	5	1943	4.98	99.25	97.90	100.50	99.00	100.15	100.05	100.50	100.10

Unlisted Bond Movement of Month

BONDS	Issued	Due	P.C.	1924		Monthly Comparison May 1st to May 31st				Latest Quotation		Bond Solds
				High	Low	Op'ng	High	Low	Close	Bid	Ask'd	
Abitibi Pulp & Paper	$3,880,000	1940	6%	97	94⅛	94⅞	95¼	94⅛	94⅛		95⅛	2,000
Alabama T. L. & P.	13,668,900	1962	5	76⅛	68	76⅛	76⅛		76⅛	74	75	10,000
Algoma Steel	15,550,867	1962	5	38¼	26					35	36	
Ames Holden McCready	2,481,960	1947	6	45	44½							
Belding Paul Corticelli	749,953	1936	5	87¼	87⅛	87¼	87¼		87¼	86		5,000
Belgo Can. Paper	8,000,000	1943	6	96⅛	94½	94½	94¾	94½	94¾		95⅜	3,000
Brompton P. & P.	1,750,000	1941	8	109½	107					108	110	
Brompton P. & P.	938,200	1939	6									
Burns Co. P.	3,500,000	1943	6½	100						98	100	
Brandram-Henderson	698,000	1939	6	91½							92	
Canada Steamship Lines	6,000,000	1942	7	96½	94	95	95¼	95	95¼	95½	96	2,600
Canada Steamship Lines	15,000,000	1943	5	75⅛	75½	75⅛	75⅞	75¼	75½	74½	75¼	3,500
Can. Light & Power	6,500,000	1949	5	76½	72¾	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼		73⅛	7,000
Chicoutimi Pulp	1,834,000	1943	6	72	62	69	69		69			2,000
Can. Car Scrip	1,483,689	1927	6									
Can. National Rlys	50,000,000	1954	5	99⅛	99⅜	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98⅛	71,500
Can. Nor. Rly. Income	24,140,174	1930	5	53	51							
Can. Steel Foundries	3,650,000	1936	6	98¼	98⅛	98¼	98¼		98¼	98¼		1,500
Canadian Pacific Rly.	12,000,000	1934	5	98.85								
Cumberland Rly. & Coal	3,000,000	1940	5	75		75	75		75			1,000
Dom. Iron & Steel	7,071,266	1939	5	71¼	70	71	71	70	70½		70½	10,500
Davies Wm. Co.	2,500,000	1942	6									
Dom. Power & Trans.	5,564,000	1932	5							91		
Dom. Textile	6,449,000	1949	6	103¼	100½	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	100¾		11,000
East Kootenay Power	2,000,000	1942	7	98¼	96	98¾	98¼		98¾	98¾	100	1,000
Fraser Company	2,000,000	1941	8	106	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜		104⅜		105½	1,000
Frontenac Brewery	1,100,000	1951	6	87	84						88	
Howard Smith Paper	2,576,200	1941	7	99	96¼	96¼	96⅛	96¼	96½		95	8,000
Howard Smith Paper	489,600	1934	6								96	
Lake Superior Paper	5,000,000	1941	6	105	104⅜					104⅜		
Laurentide Power	7,500,000	1946	5	97¼	95⅜	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¾	96½	97¼	2,000
Laurentian Power	1,400,000	1936	6	96						95	96	
Maple Leaf Milling	2,000,000	1943	6½	101						100		
Montreal Light H. & P.	2,910,000	1933	5	98⅛	96½							
Manitoba Power	7,500,000	1941	7	100⅜	97½					97½	98½	
Mattagami P. & P. Deb.	3,000,000	1949	7	22	20¼	21	21	20¼	20¼	22		700
Montreal Tram. & Power	7,300,000	1924	6½	102	101⅜							
Montreal Tram. & Power	8,000,000	1929	6	99½	97	98½	99	98½	99	98½	99	22,800
Montreal Steel Works	750,000	1940	6	99¼	99⅜					99		
Montreal Water & Power	979,935	1932	5	81								
Montreal Public Service	3,152,500	1942	5	78	76½	76½	76½		76½			6,000
Nova Scotia Steel	4,978,500	Deb.	6	75½	71							
N.S. Tram. & Power	1,500,000	1952	7	95		95	95		95			1,000
Ontario Pulp & Paper	1,500,000	1931	6	106	104	106	106		106	105		2,000
Ottawa Gas Co.	1,000,000	1939	6	100		100	100		100	100		3,000
Price Bros.	10,000,000	1943	6	100	98⅜	98¼	98¾	98⅜	98⅜		98¾	7,000
Paton Mfg. Co.	600,000	1953	6	95	90							
Provincial Paper	1,105,000	1940	6	100								
Porto Rico Rly.	£265,000	1962	5	68								
Province of Ontario	40,000,000	1948	5	98½	98⅜	98½	98½	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	99	50,500
Quebec Power	3,540,000	1953	6	95¾	94⅜	94⅜	94⅞		94⅞		94¾	6,000
Quebec Jacques Cartier	849,000	1931	5	86⅜	85½	86½	86½	85½	85½			9,000
Saguenay Pulp & Paper	5,400,000	1930	6½	81	80							
Shawinigan Cotton	968,000	1949	6	77		77	77		77		78	500
Shawinigan W. & P.	3,808,500	1934	5	102¾						101	102½	
Shawinigan W. & P.	6,000,000	1950	5½	101						-102		
Southern Canada Power	4,637,500	1948	6	100¾	99						101¼	
Spanish River P. & P.	3,000,000	1941	8	107⅛	105½	106	106	105½	105½	105½	106	15,000
St. Lawrence Sugar	2,000,000	1932	6	89						89		
St. MauriceValley Cotton	1,415,200	1952	6	76½	75						77	
St. Maurice Power	9,026,600	1953	6½	106⅜	103	105¼	106	105	105½	105	105¼	12,000
Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.	750,000	1942	6	99½								
Wabasso Cotton	750,000	1942	7	98¼	95½	95½	95½		95½		96	1,000
Windsor Hotel	2,500,000	1943	6½	101	100½					100		
West Kootenay Power	1,750,000	1943	6	100½		100½	100½		100½	99⅜		1,000
Western Power	5,000,000	1949	5	87½						87		
Western Power	500,000	1926	7	98½	97¼					98		
Western Quebec Power	250,000	1931	6½	73.	72¾							
Winnipeg Electric	3,250,000	1943	6	92	91½						91¼	

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$20,000,000 MERGER OF THE MONTREAL TRAMWAY GROUP

(Continued from page 1)

developing and distributing electrical energy on the Island of Montreal in direct opposition to Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated. Outside of the municipal hydro-electric system of the City of Westmount it has provided Montreal Power with its only competition on the island and it has been the claim of the Quebec-New England folks that they have been responsible for the action of the Montreal Power in steadily reducing rates to the consumer. On the other hand it has been thought in the past that Montreal Power had no objections to a competitor in its field in Montreal because from the standpoint of public relations it was best to have a competitive company in operation.

The Canadian Light and Power Company is a subsidiary of Montreal Tramways and Power Company and it owns a power plant just outside of Montreal. Some time ago the Tram Power's controlling interest was transferred to the Quebec-New England Company to enable the latter to finance, but there is a recapture clause that would enable Tram Power to get control again. Such inter-company mix-ups will be settled automatically by the merger.

The bond issue referred to matures on July 1, and the imminence of this maturity has precipitated the present situation and the sale of Quebec-New England Hydro Electric Corporation to the big company to be organized by the Aldred-Holt interests. The sale is believed to have been made by Hon. J. L. Perron and Senator Lorne C. Webster who held the controlling interest and it was made over the heads of the president, E. A. Robert, an the general manager, L. A. Thornton, who apparently were not even brought into the negotiation at any stage.

How Could Bonds Have Been Met?

It would have been very difficult for the Quebec-New England Hydro Electric Corporation to have met these bonds. By calling in newer and more powerful interests the situation become clarified. The money to meet the bonds will be forthcoming just as it was forthcoming a year ago to meet the Quebec Railway's maturity. Moreover a great deal more money will be forthcoming to clean up inter-company balances that threatened to involve all of these companies in this group in lengthy and expensive litigation.

So much for Quebec-New England Hydro Electric Corporation and the Canadian Light and Power Company. Montreal Tramways and Power Company is the third company in the merger. It is the company that has had the most spectacular career and has been much in the limelight during the past year or so. This company is a holding company entirely. Its chief asset consists of a controlling interest in the stock and debentures of Montreal Tramways Company. At one time it held control of the company that was the predecessor of the Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corporation. But it lost control as the Q:-N. E. H.-E. C. took in additional properties and paid for them in stock without giving Tram Power an opportunity to balance its holding to retain control. It also held at one time control of Canadian Light and Power but this control also was lost through the financial engineering work of E. A. Robert, the president of most of the companies in the group. The Tram Power holdings of Canadian Light and Power bonds were loaned to the Quebec-New England Company (in reality to its predecessor the Montreal Public Service Corporation) to enable it to finance. In various ways Tram Power lost control of important assets and during the past few months the charge has been freely aired that Mr. Robert and his friends went through all these motions in order to make Tram Power pay for the financing of the other companies and indeed the results seem to justify the assertion. In any event the situation and the disputes that have arisen between the various companies will be ironed down by the merger. The money that has been lost will be counted as lost and a new slate leaf will be turned over to start the companies off afresh.

Position of Montreal Tramways

Tram Power still holds its control of Montreal Tramways. Montreal Tramways will probably not be visibly affected by its change of control. It operates on a service-at-cost basis that provides the shareholders with an excellent return and the new owners will hardly be likely to upset this arrangement so favorable alike to management, shareholders and street car riders.

What will happen to the Carillon Power scheme of E. A. Robert, is another question now asked?

In any event, the project, if gone ahead with at the present time, would involve the export of power to the United States. Robert and his group have been fighting hard at Ottawa to get the necessary permission to export power. The Shawinigan people have not committed themselves publicly to their views on the export of power, but are known to have opposed power export strenuously in the past, while various members of the directorates of both Shawinigan and Montreal Power have expressed their views publicly against the granting of permission for the export of power.

FUNDED DEBTS ARE 19 PER CENT. OF NATIONAL WEALTH

(Continued from page 12)

ments take. As the national debt stands to-day there are required for interest charges alone the following amounts:

Dominion	$137,892,735
Provincial	35,460,622
Municipal	58,050,000
Total	$231,403,357

Nor does this take into consideration the annual amounts necessary to retire these various debts in a business-like way. The average maturity of all these outstanding obligations is nearer ten than twenty years, but assuming that we could retire all our debts within the ideal of twenty years, it would take an additional $145,000,000 per annum, making the annual requirements for interest charges and debt charges $375,000,000.

Plan for Retirement

The report then suggests a solution of the problem as follows:

Looking at the aggregate of the Dominion debt it is hardly reasonable and quite impracticable to attempt retirement in such a period, but it will be conceded that a forward looking policy should be adopted and a definite objective set for the wiping out of our present obligations. If we face the problem with some degree of resolution and determination, it would seem to be practicable to retire our present obligations about as follows:

Dominion debt in 50 years,
Provincial loans in 30 years,
and others in a 20-year period.

Such a scheme would require annual sinking funds of:

$16,580,000 in connection with Dominion debts.

$13,750,000 in connection with provincial debts,

$35,700,000 in connection with municipal debts,

or approximately $66,000,000 per annum. These interest and debt charges are summarized as follows:

	Interest
Dominion	$137,892,735
Provincial	35,460,622
Municipal	58,050,000
	$231,403,357

	To retire in 20 years	To retire in practicable way	
Dom.	$ 85,500,000	$16,580,000	50 yrs.
Prov.	22,956,000	13,750,000	30 yrs.
Mun.	35,700,000	35,700,000	20 yrs.
	$144,156,000	$66,030,000	

From the table it will be seen that by the ideal method the annual charges would amount to $375,000,000 (over $42.7 per capita); by the more practicable method which would seem reasonable if we bravely face our obligations, $297,000,000.

The national income of our people is conservatively estimated at approximately 10 per cent. of the national wealth or approximately $2,200,000,000 per annum, so that our debt charges if treated in the ideal way would be over 17 per cent. of our national income and, in the case of the last assumption, 13½ per cent. of our aggregate national income.

CIVIC AND PROVINCIAL FINANCE

WESTERNERS ARE CANADA'S RICHEST PEOPLE, IS SHOWN

Estimates of Dominion Wealth Indicate This Striking Fact

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Dominion Statistician's newest estimate of the national wealth of Canada as in 1921 shows but little difference from the estimate he made covering the year 1920. This latest estimate may be regarded as about the most satisfactory arrived at to date, for in compiling it the Dr. Coats has had access to the vast fund of information derived from the census in 1921. It shows Canadians to be a pretty wealthy nation; the national wealth averages $2,525 for each man, woman and child in the country.

The figures also indicate the importance of agriculture in Canada. Not only is agricultural wealth the largest division in the national riches, but the three provinces that are more given to agriculture than any other pursuit rank highest in per capita wealth. These are Saskatchewan with per capita wealth of $3,757; Alberta with $3,317 and Manitoba whose citizens average about $2,705 apiece in cash and assets.

Merchandising Information

To those engaged in hunting markets it is interesting that Ontario has one third of the wealth of the Dominion and Quebec a quarter.

In fact to manufactures, advertising men, sales managers and others the division of wealth by provinces is probably more valuable information than the division by classes of pursuits. These figures are as follows:

Provinces	Estimated Wealth	Wealth per Capita
Prince Edw. Is. ..	$ 119,912,060	$1,353
Nova Scotia	752,697,986	1,437
New Brunswick ..	597,596,369	1,541
Quebec	5,541,819,967	2,347
Ontario	7,353,397,816	2,507
Manitoba	1,650,495,868	2,705
Saskatchewan	2,845,642,985	3,757
Alberta	1,950,973,479	3,317
British Columbia .	1,365,896,120	2,604
Yukon	16,869,792	4,058
Canada	22,195,302,443	2,525

Agriculture Leads

The capital invested in the farms of the country, including implements and live stock, as determined by the last decennial census, was the largest item in our national wealth, aggregating $6,587,000,000, or 29.68 p.c. of the whole. The value of agricultural production in 1921, $1,396,000,000, was also included to cover the average stocks of agricultural goods in the possession of farmers and traders and the amount invested in the preparation for the new crop. Thus the agricultural wealth of Canada totalled $7,983,000,000, nearly 36 p.c. of all the wealth of Canada.

The second largest element in the national wealth was urban real property. This includes the assessed valuations of taxed and exempted property, to which was added one-third to provide for under-valuation by assessors and for roads, bridges and sewers. The estimated value, as based on returns for 1921 received in the Bureau from the municipalities, was $5,752,000,000 or 25.91 p.c. of the total wealth of the Dominion.

The wealth invested in steam railways, computed from the cost of road and equipment, and distributed by provinces on the basis of mileage, constituted the next largest item, amounting to $2,159,000,000 or 9.73 p.c. of the total.

Other important items include stocks in process, raw material, and finished products of manufacturing establishments, to which was added 100 p.c. as an estimate of the value of manufactured goods in the hands of dealers, the whole amounting to $1,363,000,000 or 6.14 p.c.; the tangible value of the forests amounting to $1,197,000,000 or 5.4 p.c.; and household furnishings and other personal property, including automobiles, amounting to $1,144,000,$00 or 5.15 p.c.

The Complete Division

The complete figures follow:

Classification of Wealth	Aggregate Amount
Farm values (land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock)	$6,586,648,126
Agricultural products ...	1,396,223,000
Agricultural wealth	7,982,871,126
Mines	559,514,154
Forests	1,197,660,000
Fisheries	25,648,650
Central electric stations	239,675,661
Manufactures (machinery and tools)	610,068,624
Manufactures (materials on hand)	1,362,535,764
Steam railways	2,159,298,000
Electric railways	186,519,439
Canals	141,425,373
Telephone	158,678,229
Urban real property ...	5,751,505,257
Shipping	100,000,000
Imported merchandise in store	373,902,166
Household furnishings, motor cars, etc.	1,144,000,000
Specie held by government and chartered banks	202,000,000
Total wealth, 1921	$22,195,302,443

Port Morien, Another N.S. Town, is Passing

SYDNEY.—Port Morien branch of Royal Bank is being closed. The town is an outstanding example of the ups and downs of centres that grow up around the coal mining industry. Thirty years ago its excellent coal was in great demand, hundreds of men worked in its pits, and a steady stream of vessels carried its products to Montreal and the New England States. Following the merger Dominion Coal Company opened pits that could be more cheaply and advantageously worked and its production dwindled and its population fell away until it became a mere village. The two mines at Birch Grove, a few miles away, which have been its mainstay for several years, are about worked out and may be abandoned in the course of a year or so.

Utility and Hydro Charges Prior Lien

Amendments to the Public Utilities Act and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission Act which were passed at the recent session of the Ontario Legislature are of special interest to holders of mortgages. Formerly, all charges for public utility services were treated as a lien on the building or lot concerned, and were collected in the same manner as taxes. Certain court decisions on the case in point indicated that the lien in this case was not a prior lien. It was decided, therefore, to repeal this section of the act and substitute a new one.

Under the new provision, public utility costs are now a lien and charge in the same manner and to the same extent as municipal taxes, and in default of payment they are to be levied and collected in precisely the same manner as municipal taxes.

Virtually the same change was made in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission Act. This act was amended to give the same lien to power charges under the rural distribution scheme to individual users as distinct from the municipal power commissions.

Municipal Notes

ELMIRA TAXES UP?

The municipal authorities of Elmira forecast an increase in the tax rate from 31 to 36 mills for the present year. The proposed increase is due to higher demands from the county for road work and the augmented requirements of the school which has expanded rapidly.

OFFICIAL BURNS BOOKS

John McNicoll Esq., secretary-treasurer of the village, the parish and the school commission of Malbaie, Quebec, will stand trial at the next criminal assizes on a charge of destroying the books of the three bodies above mentioned.

NORTH SYDNEY BORROWS

By unanimous vote, the ratepayers of North Sydney have authorized the town council to borrow $22,000, of which $12,000 is required to pay off debentures maturing in 1924, and $10,000 to purchase a new boiler for the town pumping station at Pottle's Lake.

SYDNEY IMPROVEMENTS

With only one tenth of the 5,000 qualified ratepayers voting, a plebiscite has just authorized the spending of $20,000 on the water service and $30,000 for permanent street work. Proposals to spend $20,000 on remodeling the City Hall, and $20,000 on improvements at the hospital and nurses' home were voted down.

MIMICO INCREASES EXPENDITURE

June 9.—Mimico council has authorized general expenditure of $15,460, expenditures on capital account of $33,902, and contracts for paving, etc., amounting to $11,514. The work to be done includes the paving of Superior Avenue, and the clearing and laying of a sidewalk on Church Street from Mimico Avenue to Main Street. The issuance of debentures for $20,000 to meet the cost of equipment for the new school was also approved.

Tenders and By-Laws

TENDERS WANTED

June 17, Peterborough County.—$20,000, 5½%, 20-ins. bridge debentures. E. M. Elliott, County Clerk.

June 16, St. Joachim de Chateauguay, Que.—$18,000, 6%, 18-yr. debentures. Louis Philippe Pare, Sec.-Treas.

June 16, Dorval, Que.—$50,000, 6%, 10-yr. bonds. Horace Meloche, Sec.-Treas.

June 17, Val Brillant, Que.—$25,000, 5½%, 35-yr. serial debentures. L. Beaulieu, Sec.-Treas.

June 20, Cochrane.—$40,000, 5½%, 20-ins. debentures. R. C. Mortson, Clerk and Treasurer.

June 16, Victoria.—$665,000, 5%, 20-yr. bonds. D. A. MacDonald, city comptroller.

June 17, Lakefield.—$20,000, 5½%, 20-ins. bonds.

June —, Dufferin County.—$48,000, 5½%, 15-ins. bonds. C. R. Wheelock, Treasurer. (See announcement on page 16.)

June 18, Whitby.—$72,000, 5½%, 30-yr. debentures. W. D. Dykes, Treasurer. (See announcement on page 16.)

June 23, Kenora.—$31,687, 5½ and 6%, 30-yr. debentures. F. J. Hooper, Treasurer. See announcement on page 16.)

June 16, Barton Township.—$15,000, 5½%, 20-yr. bonds. Sidney G. Sims, Clerk, Court House, Hamilton. (See announcement on page 16.)

June 24, County of Ontario.—$164,000, 5½%, 20-ins. debentures. E. A. McKay, County Treasurer, Whitby.

SUGGEST PROVINCE AID MUNICIPALITY BY DIRECT LOANS

Look to Prospective Developments of Future Years

The attempt to solve the difficulties which some municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg have encountered, has brought forth some interesting suggestions in regard to the financing of municipal expenditures. The general attitude of the Manitoba government has been to refrain from guaranteeing the debt created by the municipalities but to offer help by direct loans from the province to the place affected. This has been done in several cases and there is reason to believe the experiment will work out satisfactorily. Before taking such action the province secures full information of the financial condition of each place. A recent letter sent by the committee of the Manitoba Legislature which is considering the situation, asks for information on the cost of education, number of pupils, accommodation, population and area of the municipality, charges for water and sewer service, mileage of roads, sidewalks, etc., cost of street lighting, fire department, etc. By the arrangements made in previous cases defaults have been avoided by loans from a fund, while the province has not given a guarantee of the outstanding bonds.

It has been suggested that the same principle be extended to other provinces with a view to cleaning up the existing difficulties. It is pointed out that these are not nearly so great as those of some Ontario municipalities many years ago, which have since experienced a remarkable growth, entirely changing their position. Some of these to-day are regarded among our soundest cities and towns. That Western places now facing heavy burdens may develop in such a way in future years is not only possible but probable. Thus a town in Saskatchewan, which is at present on the verge of default, may grow so that its position becomes sound and further loans will be sought to finance legitimate improvements. The question then is whether it is wise to allow such a place to submit to the stigma of a default.

The suggestions in no way call for the guaranteeing of debts already created. Rather do they favor action much the same as that of a banker whose client will fail if his credit is cut off but whose business is fundamentally sound and likely to prosper if the immediate storm is weathered. This involves a direct loan by the province independent of other interested persons. When the banker extends further credit he watches the progress of the business closely. It is contended that the province is similarly in an excellent position to watch the progress of the municipality. In Saskatchewan an excellent department of municipal affairs has the comparative data of the municipalities available and is in a position to advise them. In other provinces an efficient system is being steadily evolved. As a creditor of the municipality the province can protect its investment in a degree not possible to private investors scattered in many places and often with no experience in municipal administration.

The province might borrow the money for such purposes by issuing bonds and loan it to the municipalities at a rate of one per cent. in advance, the difference being used to defray the cost of maintaining the department. While the municipalities treated in this way will not be relieved from their debts, these will be spread over a lengthy period, reducing the payments necessary. This in turn will place the municipality in a better position to attract new residents.

Calgary's Financial Position Improving

The financial history of the city of Calgary since 1919 is told in a statistical analysis recently made public by the city comptroller. Probably the most significant item is the decrease in the net debenture debt from $10,770,789 to $10,508,547 in 1919 and 1923 respectively. The population of Calgary, however, according to the city's estimate, decreased from 75,000 to 70,000 so that an increase took place in the per capita net debt, from $143.61 to $150.12. The per capita gross debt rose from $340.34 to $373.20 during the period.

A considerable writing down took place during the five years in the assessed value of property for purposes of taxation. The aggregate assessed value in 1919 was $77,955,887 and in 1923, $59,649,919, while the per capita assessment as of 1919 and 1923 respectively was $1,039.41 and $852.14.

The total revenue of the city rose from $3,647,406 to $3,818,402 during the period under review and the per capita revenue from $48.63 to $54.55. The business tax was one of the largest contributors toward this increase having expanded from $181,747 to $324,593. The accumulated tax arrears showed a gratifying decrease of 58 per cent.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Date—	Place—	Sold To—	Rate	Term	Amount	Price	Basis
June 10	—Peterborough	R. C. Matthews & Co., Toronto	5½ & 6%	10, 20, 30-yr.	$154,680	103,274	..
June	—Eastview, Ont.	C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto	5½%	20-ins.	43,210	97.02	..
June	—Kindersley, Sask.	Regina Brokerage & Invest. Co.	6½%	30-ins	20,000	100.555	..
June	—New Glasgow	F. M. Bradford Co.	5%	20-ins.	18,000	96.61	..
		CORPORATION					
June 10	—Hydro Electric Power Com...	McLeod, Young, Weir and Syndicate ..	5%	15-yr.	$4,000,000	97.54	5.24
June	—Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Co.	Royal Financial Corp. and Syndicate ..	6%	50-yr.	275,000	100	..

We deal in—
C.P.R. 5's — 1934
Bell Telephone 5's — 1925
Belgo Paper 6's — 1943
Belgo Paper 7's Preferred Shares.
Quebec Power 6's — 1953
Quebec Railway 5's — 1939
St. Maurice Power 6½'s — 1953
Wayagamack 6's — 1951
Montreal Tram-Power 5's — 1929
Windsor Hotel 6½'s — 1943
Laurentide Power 5's — 1946
Cedar Rapids 5's — 1953
Montreal Tramways 5's — 1941
Abitibi Pulp and Paper 6's — 1940
Also Bonds of Provinces and the larger Canadian Cities

RENE-T. LECLERC
Incorporated
Montreal:- 160, St. James St.
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GUARANTEED
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The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, a purely mutual company with a Dominion charter and an absolutely stainless record reaching back over fifty-four years, has a special claim on the confidence of the people of this country. In addition to paying highly satisfactory dividends from year to year, the Mutual has continued to strengthen its financial position so as to provide against every possible contingency. According to the Dominion Government standard of solvency, the Mutual of Canada could pay all its claims, based on the latest mortality tables, and still have nearly ten million dollars of surplus funds.

Business in force, $269,982,566.
THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Waterloo - - Ontario

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the current quarter, being at the rate of
TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable
WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JULY
next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fourteenth day of June.
By order of the Board.
WALTER F. WATKINS, Secretary.
Toronto, May 21st, 1924.

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$81,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000
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W. H. HUNTER, President
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Nelson
Toronto
Cobalt
Timmins
Sudbury

Larger Life Insurance Policies More Numerous

The fact that business men are buying larger life insurance policies is demonstrated by the production records of a large Canadian company. Included in the business for the month of April were the following applications: one for $250,000, six for $50,000 each, one for $45,000, one for $40,000, two for $30,000 each, two for $25,000 each, eleven for $20,000 each, six for $15,000 each, two for $14,000 and $13,000 each, one for $12,000 and forty-seven for 10,000 each.

In addition there were a number of applications for monthly income insurance, four of these being the equivalent of $17,380 ordinary insurance each and three of $8,690 each. It is in considering the latter form of policy that a full realization of the need for larger policies is revealed. The $17,380 is the equivalent of $100 per month. This shows the mistake that many have fallen into in feeling that they are fully covered with a $5,000 or $10,000 policy, which may only yield a fraction of the annual income they desired.

GOES TO VANCOUVER

Major Guy M. Harris, of Harris & Chisholm, insurance and financial agents, Winnipeg, has joined the firm of Grieve & Macleod, Vancouver.

Major Harris has been closely associated with the insurance and real estate business in Winnipeg for the past fifteen years and was widely known throughout the city, where he has resided all his life. Owing to ill health it was found necessary for him to remove to a milder climate.

SPEAKER AT LUNCHEON

The guest of honor and speaker at a recent luncheon of the Vancouver Life Underwriters' Association was Edward D. Duffield, president of the Prudential Insurance Company and one of the most prominent men in the life insurance field.

INSURANCE LICENSES

The following licenses have been issued by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa: To the Alliance Ins. Co., of Philadelphia to transact sprinkler leakage insurance; to the British Crown Assurance Corporation, the Eagle Star & British Dominions Ins. Co., the Atlas Assurance Company and the Essex & Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society to issue tornado insurance.

Thousands of Boys to Come Out From England

Several thousand British lads, 14 to 18 years of age, are to come to Canada under an arrangement with the British Government. The C. P. R. is helping by supplying the hotel accommodation, and it is reported that the Montreal Kiwanis Club will equip and furnish it for the boys. They will be kept at the hotel while being placed out with farmers throughout the country.

INSURANCE FOR BUYER AND SELLER

LICENSE SYSTEMS PROVIDE SECURITY FOR POLICYHOLDER

Insure Maximum Safety But is no Government Guarantee

A Manitoba reader writes regarding insurance as follows:

"Would you be so kind as to advise me if policy holders in life insurance companies doing business under government charter are absolutely protected, and their policies guaranteed by the government. How does this apply to a company doing business under a provincial charter? Is there any guarantee to the policy holders? Is the Great West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg operating under a Dominion charter?"

The idea that life insurance policies are backed by the government has arisen in cases due to the publicity given the system of inspection by government officials. The following reply has been sent to the enquirer:

"The policies of life insurance companies operating under a Dominion charter are not guaranteed by the government. However, each company licensed by the Dominion Department of Insurance is required to set aside reserves against all policies issued and in force, according to certain specified tables. These reserves must be in cash or certain classes of high grade securities limited strictly by law. The department maintains a system of inspection which insures that these reserves are set aside, and the money properly invested. This insures about the highest degree of safety possible.

"Companies operating under license by provincial departments are inspected by these in much the same way as those with Dominion licenses.

"The history of the life insurance business in Canada is one to be proud of. It is claimed on good authority that no policy holder in Canada ever lost a dollar through the failure of a Canadian Life Insurance Company. In some cases where difficulties have arisen it has always been possible to arrange re-insurance of business in force. It fact it is to be expected that existing life insurance companies would go a long way to prevent loss to the policy holders of any company which may meet difficulties. The Great West Life Insurance Company was organized in 1891, and is licensed to do business by the Dominion Department of Insurance. It is an excellent company to insure in."

The inspection of the Dominion has proven highly satisfactory over a period of years, the department considering the affairs of each company in respect of safety for the policyholders and refraining from needless interference in the details of management. There are also some provinces which provide for the incorporation of life insurance companies under provincial license. In such cases the system of setting aside reserves against the policies issued is enforced and the offices of the companies are inspected. On the whole, the provincial inspection has proven adequate, although criticism has been leveled at the failure of one department to fully protect the interests of the policyholders. This failure revealed in a further degree the security behind the policies issued when another strong company arranged to reimburse the business in force. Some provinces refuse to grant licenses to companies to issue life insurance within their borders unless they are licensed and regularly inspected by the Dominion department.

London Life Honors Its President For Services

The fiftieth anniversary of the issuing of the first policy by the London Life Insurance Company was commemorated this week by the presentation of an illuminated address to Dr. A. O. Jeffery, K.C., the president, in recognition of his outstanding service. E. E. Reid, the general manager, spoke highly of Dr. Jeffery's contribution to the success of the company practically since its inception.

It is the purpose to further commemorate the occasion by presenting to Dr. Jeffery a specially designed mahogany chair which will rest in the board room of the company's new head office building, when erected.

Referring to the high standards maintained by Dr. Jeffery, the address continues:

"These qualities, so admirable in the individual, have in your case had a wide sweep of influence through, and have found unusually full expression in, the activities of this company, which owes so much to your guiding-hand, and of those other organizations, societies, associations and boards, in whose interests you have given so much time, wise judgment and valuable counsel.

"We are proud of our president. In probably no other business does the integrity of the head of the institution count for so much as it does in life insurance. Your self-denying services for many years, with practically no financial reward, is the best possible evidence of your supreme concern for the policyholders' interests. Your integrity has meant much to policyholders, employees and representatives and has established a confidence that is absolutely indispensable to the best progress of a life insurance company, charged as it is with such important relationships in the community life of the country."

Big Depreciation in Millionaire's Estate

A recent press despatch shows the limits to which a man's net estate may be reduced in the course of time. According to the will of Allan Bowerman, one-time millionaire Saskatoon real estate operator, who died in Los Angeles on Dec. 8, 1923, the income from his estate is to be divided two-thirds to the city of Saskatoon for benevolent purposes, and one-third to his wife, the capital to be conserved for 100 years and then distributed two-thirds to the city and the remainder to the University of Saskatchewan.

The liabilities against the estate of nearly a million dollars are said to exceed this sum so that little will be left for the beneficiaries.

WANAMAKER INSURED FOR OVER $6,000,000

Many Insurance Companies Carry Risk; Re-insurance Provides Safety For Policyholders

The most heavily insured man in the world is Rodman Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who now has policies on his life totaling over $6,000,000. Recently policies for $1,500,000 were placed on the life of Mr. Wanamaker, who is more than 60 years old. Through reinsurance arrangements, practically every life insurance company in Canada and the United States has issued a policy on Mr. Wanamaker's life.

This system of reinsurance has grown to such an extent that it forms a strong bulwark against the failure of life insurance companies. With the increase in the size of life insurance policies and the number of these, the companies have steadily increased the volume of reinsurance. When a company issues a large policy, it applies to one or more other companies for policies on the same life for lesser amounts. Thus when a $100,000 policy is issued by a company, it may in turn secure policies totaling $75,000 from other companies. When the insured dies, the original company pays the full claim and is reimbursed by the other insuring companies according to the amount agreed on at the time of the application. This protects each company from facing an embarrassing loss on the death of a heavily insured person and provides a close interest on the part of each company in the soundness of the management of the other companies with which it places its reinsurance.

Will Divide Insurance Department Expenses

As was rumored some time ago, the Dominion government has made a move to assess the loan and trust companies under Dominion inspection for a share of the expenses of the insurance department. Two resolutions have been introduced by Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, to give effect to the changes. The first is to amend the Loan Companies Act, 1914, providing that the superintendent of insurance will ascertain the total cost to the government in connection with the administration of the act during the preceding fiscal year and assess each of the companies in the proportion of their total income.

Similarly, the second resolution provides that the superintendent of insurance shall annually ascertain and certify the total amount of the expenditure incurred by the government for or in connection with the administration of the Insurance Act during the last preceding fiscal year, and the total amount of gross premiums received in Canada during the last preceding calendar year by each company licensed under the act and by each company not licensed under the act but transacting life insurance business thereunder, deducting the amount of the dividends paid or allowed by each such company to its policy holders in Canada during the year. The superintendent will then assess the companies affected.

Hitherto the insurance companies have met the whole cost of maintaining the department, but the matter has not been considered serious as the cost of the loan company inspection has been small.

Widow to Avoid Mistake Made by Her Husband

The following significant letter was received by the branch manager of a Canadian life insurance company in Western Canada, a few months ago. It reads:

"I have been requested to write you by the widow of a returned soldier, having lost her husband this last summer and being left with a family of six children to support.

"Her husband carried no insurance, and she now sees where he made a mistake by not having done so, so wishes to know if it is possible for her to take out a policy.

"She is only thirty years of age and apparently in good health. She makes her home on the farm left her by her hushand, and also draws an allowance.

"She was going before a medical examiner to be examined, and then intended to forward in an application for insurance, but I advised her to write and find out if she could be insured, before going to the expense of a medical examination."

While modern insurance policies are designed to meet many needs and the tendency is to fit them into a general program for the individual, the original purpose was a simple policy on the husband to protect the wife and family against the early death of the bread-winner. Insurance on the lives of married women is in many cases deemed less necessary than on the husband. However, the practice of insuring wives where there are children in the family has grown, largely on the ground that a mother's death leaves the father facing extra expenses in looking after the children while still producing the necessary income. When the wife becomes the bread-winner, as in the case cited, the necessity of her carrying life insurance increases.

WILL TAKE MANY YEARS TO CLOSE UP LARGE ESTATE

Frequently Provide Insurance to Avoid Sacrifice of Securities

An action was begun in April in the Superior Court at Montreal, to divide the estate of the late Simon Peters, which indicates the delay which may be encountered under such circumstances. The deceased was a well known Quebec contractor who died nearly 30 years ago. The estate is now estimated to total approximately $200,000. As the interested parties now reside in widely separated places, including France, Los Angeles, Vancouver, New York, England and Chile, it is expected that the litigation will occupy several years.

While the consumption of such a lengthy period in settling up an estate is unusual many estates remain unsettled for five or ten years. Two years is regarded as a short period in which to wind up an estate of any considerable size. In this connection the use of life insurance is of great value. Frequently heavy succession duties have to be paid within a specified time, usually 18 months. To meet these out of the ordinary assets of the estate may mean an unnecessary sacrifice of securities, which can be avoided by providing for the succession duty by life insurance policies. One of the dangers often disclosed is to leave to the wife or principal beneficiary the income from the body of the estate for a number of years or for life. From this income the beneficiary must meet the succession duty payments. Hence much embarrassment may be caused. To avoid this many shrewd men have built up large reserves in the form of insurance policies.

Gives Ready Cash

The insurance policy has many advantages at such a time. The most apparent of these is that a stipulated amount is immediately available in cash. If the policy is properly drawn no delays are encountered and no reduction can be effected in the amount payable. Such a condition can only be obtained elsewhere by demand deposits or current commercial paper, of which the latter may largely be eliminated because of the dangers of difficulty in enforcing the demand when made, especially in a period of adverse business conditions.

Recognition of the soundness of the practice of meeting succession duty charges with the proceeds of insurance policies is contained in the disposition of governments to exempt the insurance moneys from the succession duties themselves, when they do not exceed the amount necessary. This is already being done in some Canadian provinces, the last to adopt it being Alberta.

The past decade, with a gradual reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar, has taught many that insurance in excess of the amount which may appear necessary is advisable. The amount of succession duties on an estate as at present constituted may be much less than those on the estate five years hence, allowing for a normal increase in the total. Hence provision should be made for possible increases in the estate before death. The same principle may apply to insurance for other purposes, where the costs increase substantially before death.

Mutual Life and Citizens Make Good Increases

The annual report of the Mutual Life & Citizens Assurance Company for 1923 shows new business of £3,403,928, or approximately $17,000,000. This brings the total amount of ordinary insurance in force at Dec. 31 up to £28,972,661 after deducting reinsurance and industrial insurance to £8,393,572, a grand total of nearly $186,000,000.

The assets at the end of 1923 totalled £17,365,745, made up principally as follows:

Government and municipal bonds and loans	£15,118,368
Mortgage loans	809,563
Policy loans	1,006,076
Freehold Property	92,032

The government securities amount to 87 per cent. of the whole. Expenses for the year totaled 8.4 per cent. of the total income and 13.3 per cent. of the premiums received. The amount paid to policyholders during the year was £1,102,296.

Life Policies Started Him on Road to Success

How life insurance may be the corner stone of success was told recently by a pioneer of Western Canada in relating his experiences. He had secured rights to a homestead of a section of land 65 miles from the railway, requiring six years of active work to gain the full title to the property. He says:

"After paying the filing fees, I found myself with only two dollars and a letter of identification to the Royal Bank at Moose Jaw, which secured me a loan from the bank on the condition that I assign my life insurance to them. The proceeds of the loan went to buy equipment for the homestead, among which was an oilstove."

The oil stove was sold shortly after at a profit and another purchased. This led to further dealing in merchandise and a stock of groceries was bought on credit secured from the bank. In six years the settler sold out for $22,000. So impressed with the value of life insurance was the merchant that he became a life insurance salesman and he is now a successful branch manager.

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Study United States, Britain and France for Tariff Leads

If Canada Appreciated Conditions in These Countries, House of Commons Would be Chary of Making Reductions in Import Duties, Says Mr. LeSueur

By R. V. LeSUEUR,

Member for West Lambton in his address during the budget debate at Ottawa.

Our discussions of the national budget sometimes, perhaps too often, entail comments and criticisms, which at times become rather severe, but in all cases the Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) should know that the arduousness of his task, the weight of the burden and the difficulty involved in the duties of his office, are fully and constantly appreciated by this House. This year the budget has aroused unusual interest, both in this chamebr and out of it, and upon that the Acting Minister of Finance is to be congratulated. Within the House it has commanded the respect which the most important financial statement of the year merits; in the country it has drawn to itself an unusually alert attention. There, it is every day becoming generally recognized that this budget inaugurates a new policy on the part of the government, inaugurates a departure from the policy of tariff stability announced by the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) last year, and that a responsible minister of the Crown has openly announced that he hopes this budget will prove the death knell of protection. If I rightly interpret the sentiment expressed in a number of orations made by hon. members to my left, they appear to have reason to hope that the changes and alterations in the tariff are not at an end, but that they will continue from year to year during the life of this parliament. The suddenness and the radical nature of this change on the part of the government are, I believe, causing widespread uncertainty as to whether the future actions of the government will not be largely influenced, or perhaps dominated, by the tenets and dictates of the Progressive party rather than by the old-time principles of Laurier-Fielding Liberalism. Such a budget, Sir, should have a careful analysis in the light of present-day conditions. That analysis, I submit, should not be confined to conditions as they exist within Canada, but should include also a review of world conditions. We do not live unto ourselves alone, and a reasonably accurate knowledge of conditions both within and without Canada and of the general trend of industrial world events is essential to a correct estimate of the changes proposed in the tariff.

Turning to the budget itself and examining it, we find that the Acting Minister of Finance has arranged it in three main divisions. In the first division he discusses the financial condition of Canada. In the second he outlines Canada's trade position as evidenced by her foreign trade; and then, proceeding, I assume, on the conclusions arrived at in these two divisions, he comes to the third division, which deals with the changes he proposes in our tariff policy. I will endeavour in my remarks to adhere more or less to this order.

The first division, namely, that relating to Canada's financial position, has already been fairly well discussed and I will but briefly comment on it in passing. The Acting Minister of Finance pointed out that we have, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, an estimated surplus out of ordinary revenue of approximately $20,800,000, and that this, together with an income from other sources of about $9,600,000, will give us a total of some $30,000,000 which should be applied in the reduction of the national debt. The budget also points out, however, that the loan of $50,000,000, made on behalf of the Canadian National Railways and guaranteed by the government, has been so treated as not to affect or influence this result. It has already been pointed out in this discussion that, according to the system of bookkeeping in vogue prior to this year, that loan would be considered as part of our national debt and as a national obligation. But whether we accept the system of bookkeeping adopted this year or adhere to the system in vogue hitherto, is more or less a matter of accounting and does not alter the facts—and it is a fact,—that the Canadian National Railways could not, apart from the government, have secured a loan of $50,000,000 on reasonably good terms, possibly not at all, and that the investors who made that loan looked to the government of this Dominion and not to the Canadian National Railways for the repayment of their interest and principal. It is also a matter of common knowledge that the Canadian National Railways are to-day much over-capitalized, that their physical value is much less than their book value as carried on the ledgers of this government, and it would be a delusion and a snare to increase that book value, already too high. Whether we treat that money as being turned into capital, or into maintenance, or into deficit, it is as a matter of fact being handed over to a railroad already too highly capitalized which cannot pay the interest on the debts already incurred and which cannot for many years, possibly not during our life time, be in a position to have its assets offset it liabilities. In short, the asset, if any, which we acquire is certainly non-active, while the obligation assumed is most distinctly and strikingly active, as will be proved every interest day. Therefore, the only safe and sound course is to acknowledge that, so far as the investors are concerned and so far as we are concerned, we have assumed an obligation of $50,000,000 which cannot be eliminated by any process of bookkeeping or be altered by placing it, as it were, in suspense account as an indirect liability. Of course, the amount of money which still remains in the hands of the government from that loan is an asset. Then, considering this loan as a national obligation, and endeavouring to keep ourselves as close to the facts as we can, I ask, do we realize that Canada has since March 31, 1921, added to its national debt by the sum of approximately $118,000,000, while the country to the south of us has in the same period wiped out and eliminated from its debt $1,860,000,000? Great Britain in the same period has likewise eliminated from her debt a very considerable sum—I see by their recent budget, this totals £960,000,000 since 1918.

Now, turning to the second division of the budget speech, namely, that relating to Canadian trade, we find it there set out that Canada's commodity trade balance has advanced from an adverse balance in 1914 and in 1921 to a favorable trade balance of approximately $160,000,000 for last year. This result is most gratifying to all Canadians, but it would be neither wise nor businesslike on our part to jump to the too hasty conclusion that therefore Canada is enjoying a period of prosperity; and, whether or not the Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) intended this inference to be drawn, several speakers who have followed him in this debate do appear to have drawn that conclusion. It is most important in my opinion that this House, as a deliberate body, considering the fiscal policy for this country should have as accurate a knowledge of conditions both within and without Canada as is possible, in order to enable them to properly estimate the changes proposed. The facilities for gathering data, and the science of gauging a nation's actual trade condition, have advanced wonderfully in the last few years. It is to-day fairly well recognized that the commodity trade balance of a nation is neither a true nor yet the best criterion of her condition. Such a trade balance does not take into consideration either the invisible exports or the internal trade of a country. A much truer gauge to-day is the total volume and value of a nation's production; but perhaps the most accurate gauge is to be obtained by looking at several phases of national life. The soundness of this contention is easily demonstrated by facts—or perhaps it would be more proper to say, the lack of soundness in the first contention. The United States in 1921, a year of great depression, had a favourable trade balance of approximately $1,900,000,000. In 1923, a year of marked prosperity as compared with 1921, that trade balance had fallen to $376,000,000 or approximately a drop of 80 per cent. If we look at Canada, I believe the same result is demonstrated. Our trade balance this year if it were a true criterion, would indicate a condition of marked prosperity, and yet the statesmen who told our farmers or our merchants, or our manufacturers or our workmen, that we were to-day enjoying great prosperity would be laughed to scorn. Now in following up this subject I wish to take a look at the industrial trend of conditions in the principal countries of the world, Great Britain, France and the United States, and I think a good point of commencement is to be found in 1921, the year of that marked depression which gripped every industrial nation of the world from the most southerly to the most northerly, and from that low point we have a gradual improvement during 1922 and 1923 up to the present time.

Turning to the United States, what conditions do we find there? In 1921 the United States felt that depression most severely. There were between three and four million men out of employment. Industrial life in almost every line was at its lowest ebb, and in addition to that, European conditions were bad. The European trade machine was disrupted and unbalanced. In Europe the standard of wages and of living was receding rapidly and unevenly. Exchange was fluctuating wildly and currencies were depreciating. In the face of those conditions the United States adopted the policy of protecting her own industrial life and her own trade machine. In May, 1921, she adopted the emergency tariff, and in November of the same year brought in the Fordney tariff. She re-established the activities of her War Finance Corporation to assist her cotton growers, her grain producers and her live stock raisers, and she raised the restrictions on immigration. The trend of industrial life since that time speaks for itself. What do we find happening in the United States? The Department of Commerce reports and the reports of the Federal Reserve Board, which are now very complete and very accurate, show that since 1921 mineral production in the United States has increased by over 40 per cent., industrial production by over 50 per cent.; the movement of livestock to primary markets has increased by about 25 and 5 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the movement of grain to primary markets has decreased by about 12 per cent.—for reasons which I hope to discuss later. The retail trade and the trade of departmental stores in the United States has shown a similar increase and in some lines the increase has been equal to about 50 per cent. Their bank clearings have increased by about $3,500,000,000; their bank deposits have increased by approximately $1,000,000,000, and their bank commercial loans by over $500,000,000. As to unemployment, that has practically ceased to exist in the United States, and they are now giving employment to considerable foreign labor, which of course includes Canadian workmen. In short, without taking up unnecessarily the time of the House, let us say that the United States appears to have adopted adequate remedies suited to her industrial life, for the protection of her industrial machine against the destructive attack of the unbalanced Europen trade machine and that her rapid recovery has been the result; and her reward is a most rapid and startling recovery.

Now, let us look at France for a moment. In 1921 France felt severly the same depression, and apparently adopted the same means of protection of her industrial life. On March 28, 1921, she raised her tariff to possibly the highest point in its history. It is perhaps a general feeling that, owing to the publicity given to the troubles of French government finance, like conditions prevailed in private industry and that there conditions are also unfavourable. Such is not the case. If we look at the trade reports of our own commissioner, the trade reports form Washington, and such other trade reports as are available, we find the actual facts. France commenced to recover and she has continued to recover until to-day her iron and steel industries, her coal mines, and her silk, textile and woollen manufactures, her agricultural and her general industrial life, are enjoying a period of very great and very marked prosperity. Her bank clearings have pretty nearly doubled, not quite. Her bank deposits and her commercial loans, which show the activity of business, have increased by about two and a half billion francs each from the end of 1921 to the beginning of 1924. Unemployment in France is unknown. The latest report we have is for January, 1924, and that shows only 596 men unemployed in Paris. Other reports show that France has been importing foreign labor to meet the labor demands within her boundaries. As to the condition of France to-day I do not know of any more complete conclusion than to read the report of our trade commissioner written in January of this year. He says to sum up:

France's balance sheet for 1923 shows a stabilized budget, reduced expenses, the development of fiscal resources and the extension of foreign trade.

Now, let us look at Great Britain for a few minutes. Great Britain likewise suffered from a very severe depression in 1921. Great Britain adopted certain partial and limited means to protect her industries during that depression, and I am glad to say she has made a certain amount of recovery. She has reduced her unemployment very considerably, but there are still about 1,250,000 men out of work in Great Britain. Her bank clearings between January, 1922 and January, 1924, have increased by about £70,000,000; but her bank deposits and her bank commercial loans have both decreased by about £150,000,000 and £140,000,000 respectively. Her freight—that is the freight carried by her railways—has shown a substantial increase. Her iron and steel industries have advanced, but generally her other industries are considerably below normal. Her industries are, speaking as a general rule, much stronger financially, have much wider trade connections, and greater world banking facilities than the industries of almost any other country but in spite of these advantages, we must admit, from a general view of the trend in England, that the recovery of her industry has been slow, arduous and irregular, and that it is still far from complete. To be fair we must admit that a considerable amount of this has been due to strikes and labor troubles; but if we take our own trade commissioner's report we find that his view is even more pessimistic. His report likewise for January, 1924, and his general summary of British trade is that while it is to be hoped that the bottom has been reached, the immediate outlook seems somewhat uncertain. I think, perhaps, he is a trifle too pessimistic. But from the general view of affairs in England we may be certain that she is making a hard struggle; that while her comeback is slow and irregular, we believe the advance she is making is solid and finally she will pull herself through without doubt.

Now let us look at Canada and see if we can get a fairly accurate estimate of our trade condition, of just how we stand in our trade situation. Canada in 1921 suffered the same general depression and it was fairly severe. She, of course, was then under a moderate protective tariff which, while it may have been changed slightly by way of reduction has practically remained the same. We find that in 1921, the net value of Canada's total production was $2,728,000,000 while the net value of her total production for the year 1922, was about $2,740,000,000, an increase of somewhat under one per cent. The returns for the year 1923 are not yet completed but such returns as are available lead us to believe that we shall enjoy another slight increase. As to her industries, a grouping of her main manufacturing industries and a canvass of their operations show there has been practically no advance in earnings since 1921—the earnings remain practically the same. But in certain lines of industry, in our mineral production and in our iron and steel works, advances and recoveries are being made. With regard to our departmental and retail stores it is very difficult to arrive at an accurate conclusion, but so far as we have been able to investigate they are still suffering from considerable depression, and a great many retail stores are barely meeting current expenses. I believe there is plenty of liquid capital in Canada. This was evidenced by the ease and rapidity with which the Dominion loan of $200,000,000 and the Ontario loan of nearly $40,000,000 were absorbed in rapid succession; but the fact remains

(Continued on page 16)

Decline in Building This Year at Rate of $2,000,000 Monthly

Building permit applications in Eastern Canada continue to fall off materially. The May total declined almost five and a half million which added to the loss registered in the previous four months represents an eastern decline of just under $13,000,000. On the other hand the West continues to surprise all. The four month total was well ahead of the same period last year and May added materially to it. Thus the West's story is one of progress and reduces somewhat the loss scored in the East. The prairie's May advance was due in a great measure to the Dominion Government grain elevator at Edmonton, which will cost $1,300,000. Saskatchewan is to have a new sanitorium at Saskatoon to cost $484,000. Declines in the West are very few and not at all large.

But nine of thirty Eastern cities showed advances over last year for the first five months. May provided no large advance while Port Arthur and Toronto declined well over a million each. Montreal in the five months dropped back $4,186,000 while Toronto lost $5,382,000.

The figures:

EASTERN CITIES

	May, 1924	May, 1923	Change	—5 Months— 1924	1923	Change
Maritimes—						
Halifax	$ 38,460	$ 43,462—	$ 5,002	$ 316,467	$ 129,207+	$ 187,260
Moncton	36,835	39,805—	2,970	56,949	87,750—	30,801
St. John	25,000	60,000—	35,000	120,450	153,300—	32,850
Sydney	20,862	27,907—	7,045	79,342	58,150+	21,192
Quebec—						
Montreal	2,800,810	3,524,825—	724,015	9,052,775	13,239,307—	4,186,532
Quebec	661,780	402,269+	259,511	1,600,277	1,084,239+	516,038
Three Rivers	66,700	132,400—	65,700	171,066	409,150—	238,084
Westmount	233,775	438,090—	204,315	767,275	715,025+	52,250
Ontario—						
Brantford	22,561	109,265—	86,704	65,541	222,390—	156,849
Chatham	14,520	28,650—	14,130	75,470	80,970—	5,500
Ft. William	163,300	46,625+	116,675	347,520	862,475—	514,955
Galt	11,002	35,650—	24,648	42,787	60,846—	18,059
Hamilton	361,400	1,020,535—	659,135	1,644,700	2,290,965—	646,265
Kingston	30,465	56,402—	25,937	687,296	486,693+	200,603
Kitchener	170,545	326,080—	155,535	479,911	767,927—	288,016
London	271,700	500,930—	229,230	968,005	1,318,890—	350,885
Oshawa	86,765	159,995—	73,230	368,110	460,150—	92,040
Ottawa	373,785	503,742—	129,957	861,470	1,300,342—	438,872
Peterboro'	30,015	26,175+	3,840	101,497	100,311+	1,186
Pt. Arthur	179,557	1,335,418—	1,155,861	1,091,431	2,121,429—	1,029,998
Sarnia	70,450	69,751+	699	278,338	320,132—	41,794
S. Ste. Marie	50,904	76,785—	25,881	119,834	119,185+	649
Smith's Falls	15,101	13,000+	2,101	38,931	24,675+	14,256
St. Catharines	43,480	121,430—	77,950	243,739	301,557—	57,818
St. Thomas	9,433	43,345—	33,912	52,778	77,226—	24,448
Stratford	154,654	110,895+	43,759	346,106	206,507+	139,599
Toronto	2,169,997	4,048,565—	1,878,568	8,601,808	13,984,327—	5,382,519
Welland	17,190	16,510+	680	59,495	100,720—	41,225
Windsor	606,190	869,315—	263,125	1,879,046	2,394,960—	515,914
Woodstock	16,848	22,115—	5,267	111,520	147,365—	35,845
Tot. 30 E. c.	$ 8,754,084	$14,209,936 —	$ 5,455,852	$30,629,934	$43,626,170—	$12,996,236
York Twp	411,000	......+	411,000	1,276,400	......+	1,276,400

WESTERN CITIES

	May, 1924	May, 1923	Change	—5 Months— 1924	1923	Change
Manitoba—						
St. Boniface	$38,493	$ 57,530—	$ 19,037	$ 136,095	$ 126,080+	$ 10,015
Winnipeg	668,550	782,400—	113,900	1,345,900	1,476,900—	131,000
Alberta—						
Calgary	184,370	133,560+	50,810	414,340	447,760—	33,420
Edmonton	1,414,100	276,140+	1,137,960	1,685,465	490,535+	1,194,930
Lethbridge	11,545	10,800+	745	58,142	89,640—	31,498
Med. Hat	12,005	2,700+	9,305	80,722	9,865+	70,857
Saskatchewan—						
Moose Jaw	143,521	29,760+	113,761	326,476	120,706+	205,770
Pr. Albert	31,450	167,665—	136,215	44,185	203,440—	159,255
Regina	212,960	274,225—	61,265	366,195	572,490—	206,295
Saskatoon	568,636	211,860+	356,776	696,587	374,713+	321,874
Weyburn	......	7,950—	7,950	......	9,425—	9,425
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	640,076	413,113+	226,963	2,936,951	1,997,329+	939,622
Victoria	143,340	31,130+	112,210	267,070	380,184—	113,114
Tot. 13 W. c.	$ 4,068,926	$ 2,398,833 +	$ 1,670,163	$ 8,358,128	$ 6,299,067+	$ 2,059,061
Gr tot. 43 c.	$12,823,080	$16,608,769 —	$ 3,785,689	$38,988,062	$49,925,237—	$10,937,175

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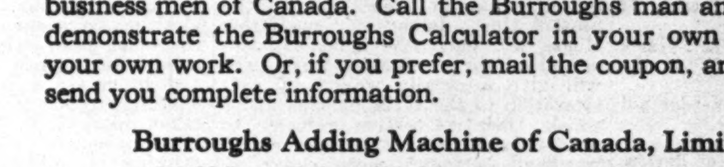

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Please send me information about the Burroughs Calculator.

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HOUSE MEMBERS REFLECT BETTER SPIRIT IN WEST

Prairie Provinces Now Dominate in Wheat Raising

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—J. W. Hamilton, general manager of the Union Bank, Winnipeg, who has been in the city this week, said that conditions in the West had improved very much; that a generally optimistic view of things prevailed and that if the country was fortunate enough to get another big crop this year, it would be pretty well past its troubles.

This opinion is reflected by the attitude of the members from the prairie provinces in the House. They are quite perky. Even when the outlook was dark some of them disapproved of preaching blue ruin, and to-day this group appears to be about the most optimistic of any in Parliament. It may be that this is due to the realization that they are pretty well running things, but as they are quite hard-headed, they, no doubt, have good ground for their confidence.

A man who knows the West accounted the other day for the change of opinion as follows: "The Westerners are now convinced that insofar as wheat growing for export is concerned, they will dominate the situation on this continent from now on. The campaign carried on by the farmers of the Western states showing how desperate their condition is, and that for this reason they ought to be helped, has had the effect of bringing the Western farmer on this side of the line to a better realization of the good features of his own lot. Besides, the people who produce as much as 450,000,000 bushels of wheat from a little over 21,000,000 acres can't help but be proud of their own land and confident of its future."

The improvement in the situation in Alberta has had a marked influence on Parliament. The members from that province are aggressive and when things are not going well out there they let the House know. Last year's big crop, however, has made quite a difference. It undoubtedly has made a great difference to the volume of freight traffic. During the first two months of this year our railways handled 322,000 tons more of freight than they did during the same period last year, and the increase in the case of Alberta alone was actually 729,000 tons. While Alberta showed this gain the provinces east of the Great Lakes reported a falling off of 583,000 tons. During these two months Alberta originated 347,000 tons of freight more than Manitoba and Saskatchewan combined.

SILVER IS HOLDING FIRM AROUND 67

U. S. Will Not Make Additional Purchases of Dollar Silver Under Pitman Measure

The silver market continues strong despite the rejection of the proposal that the United States should purchase 14,500,000 additional ounces of dollar silver under the Pitman Act. Germany has just started the circulation of a new silver coinage and Russia is adopting a similar coinage. Besides purchases for the East continue fairly heavy and this is keeping the market up. Prices for the past week have been firm around 67 cents and dealers in silver bullion can see no reason for the price weakening for some time.

Post is Not Associated With London, Eng., Paper

Mining interests are being solicited by mail by a London, Eng., publication, seeking advertising for a special mining supplement which they announce they are preparing. In their letter they state that they are having the assistance of the mining editor of THE FINANCIAL POST as well as others. This is incorrect. The mining editor of THE FINANCIAL POST has not heard from the publication in any way in regard to the special number, and the efforts of the mining editor of THE POST are confined to THE POST exclusively.

Township of Barton

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

SEALED tenders marked "Tenders for Debentures" and addressed to the Reeve of the Township of Barton, Court House, Hamilton, will be received up to 5 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1924, for the purchase of $15,000, twenty-year, 5½% bonds, for the purpose of paying the cost of installing water service, permanent improvements and additions to School Section 3, under terms of Section 73 of the Public Schools Act.

The interest is payable half-yearly and the principal at the end of the terms.

The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

SIDNEY G. SIMS,
Clerk of the Township of Barton.

Mutual Finance Corporation Ltd. Windsor, Ontario

DIVIDEND NO. 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8% per annum upon the paid-up Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared by the Board of Directors for the period ending June 30th, 1924, and that the same will be payable July 15th to fully paid up shareholders of record June 21st, 1924.

A. F. HEALY,
President.

HAPHAZARD TAX MEASURES

> We cannot sufficiently emphasize that isolated and haphazard tax measures involve the risk of spoiling everything. Hesitation, uncertainty, and dislocation result, which prevent initiative, arrest constructive effort, impede the creation of wealth, and are damaging to the country and liable to bring on intolerable conditions for all the people, and especially for the working population. The general system of taxation exercises a powerful influence upon the life and economic developments of a country . . . —Francois Marsal, formerly French Minister of Finance.

CONSTRUCTION TREND TO SMALLER VOLUME

May a Little Better—Residential, Business and Industrial Building Off

Construction awards show a little improvement in May over earlier months of the year. The 1924 total to date, $102,537,000, is $12,000,000 below a year ago. May was $1,000,000 ahead of April.

The trend of construction is toward a smaller volume than the records established in 1923 and is the normal trend to be expected under present conditions, says MacLean's Building Reports. In British Columbia and Alberta heavy increases have occurred in the first five months over the corresponding period of last year; in Saskatchewan the same level has been maintained while in Manitoba a large decrease has taken place. Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick report substantially the same volume as last year, and Nova Scotia records a good increase. Residential building for five months shows a falling off from 1923 of 18 per cent.; business building 7 per cent.; industrial building 52 per cent., while public works and utilities show an increase of 15 per cent.

STUDY UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE FOR TARIFF LEADS

(Continued from page 15)

that so far as industrial development is concerned Canadian capital to-day is more or less frozen. In regard to our railway loadings from points within Canada these have shown a gratifying increase. Our bank clearings have shown between November, 1921, and November, 1923, an increase of about $200,000,000; but our bank deposits have shown a decrease of about $60,000,000, and our bank commercial loans a decrease of about $150,000,000;—I take the corresponding months on account of the seasonal variations which occur in trade. As to unemployment, our number of unemployed since 1921 has materially decreased, but the report for January of this year, the percentage being based upon January of 1920, shows an unemployment in Canada amounting to 7.2 per cent., and that despite the fact of the large number of unemployed who have gone to the United States. Now, much as I should like to report a favorable condition in Canada and a complete recovery and restored prosperity, still, in the face of these facts, and in the face of the fact that our farmers are still despondent, that our workmen are still leaving the country, that our capital is still chary about making any more industrial commitments than are absolutely necessary, we must be frank with ourselves and admit that, while Canada has recovered to some extent, at the same time that recovery has been slow and only partial, and in fact our trade is still below normal.

So far as the trend of conditions in all these four countries is concerned, as well as with regard to the degree of their respective recoveries I think it would serve but little purpose for me to discuss the theory of the situation. The facts, I propose to leave with this House, and I believe they are reasonably accurate and as close to the actual conditions as they can be obtained. I am convinced that anyone who judges these facts with a broad view and without preconceived prejudices, must admit that the tariff policies of these countries have had at least some influence, and I believe a substantial influence, on the rapidity and the degree of recovery which has been experienced in them. The Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) prefaced his remarks, which explained the proposed tariff changes, by setting forth the trade condition of Canada so far as evidenced by our external business. I believe that was a sound way of approaching a consideration of the tariff changes; but I submit that it should have gone much further and should not only have taken into consideration, or tried to arrive at, the actual trade conditions of Canada, but should have taken into account also the world trend of events, the actual happenings of industrial life in these nations from 1921 to the present time. In my opinion, if this House will judge the industrial conditions of these countries fairly, and will give a certain weight of consideration to the tariff policies under which their respective returns to prosperity have been brought about, we shall be much more chary of making reductions in the tariff or attempting changes which may impair our industrial life than we ordinarily are.

Fraser Canyon Route For Canadian Highway

British Columbia has decided on the Fraser Canyon route as a part of the trans-Canada highway. The cost of this section will be $1,250,000. The Federal Government will pay a portion. This route was chosen because it is open longer in the year than any other.

BIG MEN IN C.M.A. TAKING CONTROL OF PUBLIC POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

a few hours for the consideration of the most important questions and a great deal of time was provided for golf tournaments, theatre parties and the jazz entertainments that any member can get in his home town. This is no reflection on the Montreal Committee. They were most generous and indefatigable in their efforts to provide the entertainment called for by the management,—a programme that could not be surpassed, from the stump speakers to the lady dancers with the abbreviated skirts and pink pajamas.

Montreal is the home of a number of Canada's greatest leaders. They are all of them vitally interested in our industries and the men who conduct them. There are Sir Vincent Meredith, our greatest banker, Sir Arthur Currie, soldier and statesman who is proving such a success as head of McGill University. There are Sir Herbert Holt, financier and the greatest constructive figure in Canadian industrial life, and E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., both of them just back from an investigating tour of the West. There is the veteran, C. R. Hosmer, associated with more sound manufacturing successes than any other man in Canada, with an uncanny faculty of picking good executives. And there are many others who would gladly have co-operated with the Montreal Committee. To meet these leaders at any time is a privilege that is appreciated by manufacturers from outlying cities and towns, and it would have been regarded as a real inspiration to meet them in these times of industrial uncertainty.

Even in the limited time given to the business sessions, much of it was occupied during the first two days in long, conventional, fulsome votes of thanks. Every report, every address, brought out longer speeches in which there was little but wordy compliments and it was usually the same old two or three members who talked on every topic. On the third day, which the members were constantly told was to be a field day devoted to the discussion of protection, things were rushed so that many members had to curtail the expression of their views and the making of constructive suggestions because of constant warnings from the chair, while others had no opportunity to speak, or refrained from speaking at all. In a three-days' meeting less than three or four hours was permitted for the discussion of the greatest question of all —protection. In fact, there seemed to be a deliberate and official plan to prevent a general expression of views. Possibly there was a fear of a bursting forth of the feeling of discontent. The result was that no constructive policies for remedying the situation were decided upon.

A Growing Understanding

At the same time it was evident that there is a growing understanding of conditions, that new and saner forces are getting control of the Association, and there was a recognition of the absolute need for a campaign of education to win back the farmers, the workers and the merchants whose sympathy has been estranged by the policy of those who have been controlling the C.M.A. in recent years.

The first suggestion came from the treasurer, Mr. Rodden, in commenting on the serious cancellations of membership, 667 out of 4,288, in 1923. He spoke of the necessity of manufacturers cultivating the merchants of the country and their clerks, as he realized they were the greatest factor in promoting the sale among their customers of made-in-Canada goods and creating favorable understanding of the great work the manufacturers were doing for Canada. In 1914 the C.M.A., as it was then directed, went on record as ignoring the retail trade as a factor in the sale of goods, in spite of the protests of a number of leading members. The man responsible for that policy is no longer connected with the C.M.A.

When the Labor Committee's report was being discussed and the usual fulsome flattery from the members was over, one of the old-time presidents, Thomas Cantley, chairman of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, arose and soundly denounced, amid much applause, the part the Association was officially taking in fighting labor at Geneva. This placing of the C.M.A. as the recognized opposition to labor unions has been steadily growing. Again the man mainly responsible is no longer in the C.M.A.

Next came Edwin Tomlin, Vancouver, speaking for the B.C. manufacturers, who gave the first constructive suggestion of importance, which was actively supported by several speakers. It was the need for a tremendous campaign of advertising to overcome the ill-feeling that had been created among all classes in Canada against industry and to create a sympathy for the manufacturers. This was at once taken up by S. R. Parsons and some other members who advocated the printing of millions of circulars to be placed in all the homes in Canada. They did not feel comfortable about the support they might get from the newspapers of the country, who undoubtedly remember the effort of a group who, in the name of the C. M. A., endeavored to club them into complete subserviency by a species of blackmail. Further discussion was cut short but members generally are satisfied that just as soon as the newspapers of the country regain confidence in the management of the Association they will renew the generous support they have always given to sane policies. The new vice-presiednt, Mr. Fortier, himself is one of the leading newspaper owners in Quebec. It is another coincidence that the officer who fathered the weird scheme has not been seen at annual meetings for some years.

Frank Jones, of the Cement Company, and Mr. Ruby, of Frost and Wood, backed up the view recently expressed by Hon. Mr. Stevens, M.P., in refusing to support a tariff that would pay dividends on watered stocks for the Ford monopolies.

C.M.A. Policy Unpopular

The official reports and many of the earlier speakers conveyed the impression that the whole opposition to the manufacturers lay in the middle West and the tendency was to throw the whole blame for reduction in tariff on the Liberal Government's need to placate the western Progressives. It was evident there was a failure in this respect on the part of the head office of the Association to understand and inform the members of the national situation. Mr. Gignac, from the Eastern Townships, emphasized the fact that the Progressives and those opposed to the tariff were not all in the West, that the C.M.A. was really at fault for the present situation; while Mr. Ganong, of St. Stephen's, N.B., showed the handicaps under which outlying members suffer in being unable to attend meetings or to have any say in the direction of the policies of the Association.

The absolute control which the head office exercises in the direction of the affairs of the C.M.A. was very much in evidence, and the dangerous influence that individual members of the Association have and may exercise on the heads of departments and on the general manager was realized. Undoubtedly splendid work has been done by the sub-managers, who are experts in their various fields—men like Mr. Bristol on Tariff, Mr. MacDonald on Legislation and so on. Mr. Walsh, as general manager, is giving entire satisfaction in his direction of the staff and the routine work of the Association. That there was greater need than ever before for a big man to handle the great constructive problems, to give leadership and to represent the manufacturers in a big way, with other great bodies or classes was evident. The subject was discussed by several coteries at Montreal, and, as indicating the direction in which their minds were running, two names were mentioned. One of the largest Montreal manufacturers suggested that if the Association could get Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., to take the chairmanship of the Executive Committee for five years at $75,000 a year, the cost would be a very small percentage of the results to Canada and the manufacturers. Another name mentioned was Hon. Mr. Martin, successful farmer and Minister of Agriculture in Ontario.

Big Men Vindicated

All these developments are a complete vindication of the attitude of that important group of members who have had no sympathy with the way their affairs have been conducted for some years, and whose views have been given expression to and advocated continuously in THE FINANCIAL POST. There is a desire to get away from "uplift" and "jazz" and personal advertising and back to the solid conservative principles on which the C.M.A. was founded. The new officers have always been in sympathy with these principles, but saw little use in fighting until the great mass of members understood. They go further in their understanding of the present situation than the views expressed at the meetings. They believe that five successive reductions in the tariff were not alone due to the influence of one class, but to a general feeling among all classes. They are men who have fought for protection as a policy for building up Canada in all its departments, and not as a medium for putting extra profits in their own petty pockets. They are Canadians, above everything else.

A coincidence that should create a bond of sympathy between the new president and the farmer is worth mentioning. The farmers' anti-protection campaign was started in Ontario, based on the court exposures of combines in the metal, implement and other trades. At that time also these very same "combines" were using every effort to put Colonel Hatch out of business, because he refused to join them—and they nearly succeeded.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 15th quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) for the quarter ending May 31st, 1924, upon the Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of June, 1924, and that cheques for same will be mailed on the 30th day of June, 1924.

Books not closed.

By order of the Board.

D. A. WHITTAKER,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, June 10th, 1924.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum for quarter ending May 31st, 1924, upon the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared payable to shareholders of record the 15th day of June, 1924, and that cheques will be mailed on the 30th day of June, 1924.

Books not closed.

By order of the Board.

D. A. WHITTAKER,
Acting Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, June 10th, 1924.

Tenders For Debentures

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Debentures," addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, June 17th, 1924, for an issue of $48,000.00, County of Dufferin, Ontario, 15 Equal Annual Instalment 5½% Coupon Debentures, dated January 2nd, 1924, due January 2nd, 1925-1939, for the purpose of paying for construction work on the Provincial Highway. The purchaser to pay for and take delivery of the bonds at the Town of Orangeville. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. R. WHEELOCK,
Treasurer,
Orangeville, Ont.

Debentures for Sale

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up till noon Wednesday the 18th day of June, 1924, for the sale by the corporation of the Town of Whitby, of Waterwork Debentures, the particulars of which are as follows:

$72,000.00 5½% 30 years, for the extensions to the Waterworks System.

Debentures dated the 1st day of June, 1924, in thirty annual payments at the office of the Town Treasurer, Whitby, Ontario.

Debentures issued in One Thousand Dollar lots and odd amounts.

No tender necessarily accepted.

Mark envelope "Tenders."

Dated this second day of June A. D. 1924.

W. D. Dykes,
Clerk, Town of Whitby.

Town of Kenora, Ont.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Debentures" will be received up to noon Monday, June the 23rd, for the purchase of the following debenture issues of the Town of Kenora:

Bylaw No. 852, $20,000.00.—6%, 20 year, Sinking Fund Public Improvement Debentures, dated March 1st, 1924, payable March 1st, 1944.

Bylaw No. 825, $11,687.76.—5½%, 30 year, Sinking Fund Consolidated Debt Debentures, dated July 1st, 1923, payable December 31st, 1953.

Separate bids may be made for the above issues.

The Municipality reserve the right to reject any or all tenders.

Full particulars will be supplied upon application.

F. J. HOOPER,
Treasurer.

Monarch Mortgage & Investments, Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared on the Preference Shares of Monarch Mortgage and Investments, Limited, for the half-year ending June 30th, 1924, payable July 15th, 1924, to shareholders of record the 30th day of June, 1924.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD A. TANNER,
Secretary.
Toronto, June 5th, 1924.

Dominion Glass Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of Dominion Glass Company, Limited, for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1924, payable Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, 1924, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Monday the 16th day of June, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Comptroller and Secretary.
Montreal, 15th May, 1924.

Dominion Glass Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of Dominion Glass Company, Limited, for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1924, payable Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, 1924, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Monday the 16th day of June, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Comptroller and Secretary.
Montreal, 15th May, 1924.

Canadian Locomotive Co. Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 50

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred and one per cent. on the Common were to-day declared payable July 1, 1924, to Shareholders of record June 20, 1924.

WM. HARTY, Jr.,
Secretary.
Kingston, Ont., June 9, 1924.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

Quarterly Dividend

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent., being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after 1st July, 1924, to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th instant.

By order of the Board.

WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Town of Cochrane

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 6 p.m., June 20th, 1924, on an issue of Cochrane Debentures amounting to $40,000.00, with coupons attached and bearing interest 5½%, repayable in twenty equal annual instalments of principal and interest.

This issue is for the purpose of completing the sewer and waterworks extensions of the Municipality and is guaranteed by the Provincial Government.

R. C. MORTSON,
Clerk and Treasurer.

The Dominion Bank

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of three per cent, upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1924, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, 1924, to shareholders of record of the 20th June, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.
Toronto, 23rd May, 1924.

The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited

DIVIDEND No. 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1924, payable July 2nd, 1924, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th June, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, P.Q., May 8th, 1924.

Dominion Textile Company, Ltd.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1924, payable July 2nd, to shareholders of record June 14th.

By order of the Board.

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, June 2nd, 1924.

Dominion Textile Company Limited

Notice of Dividend

A DIVIDEND of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1924, payable 15th July, to shareholders of record June 30th.

By order of the Board.

JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, June 2nd, 1924.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Dividend No. 161

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of *Three per cent.* (3%) for three months ending June 30th, 1924 (being at the rate of *Twelve per cent per annum*) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, 1924.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 20th of June both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. MORROW,
Managing Director.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The British American Oil Company, Limited

THE usual quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) for the second quarter of 1924 has been declared on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company. The above dividend is payable July 2nd, 1924, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of June, 1924. Transfer books will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th of June, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant holders will please present coupons, Serial No. 10, to the Buffalo Trust Company, Buffalo, N.Y., on or after July 2nd.

By order of the Board.

A. L. ELLSWORTH,
Secretary.
Toronto, June 9th, 1924.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30th, payable July 10th, to shareholders of record June 24th, 1924.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, June 10th, 1924.